

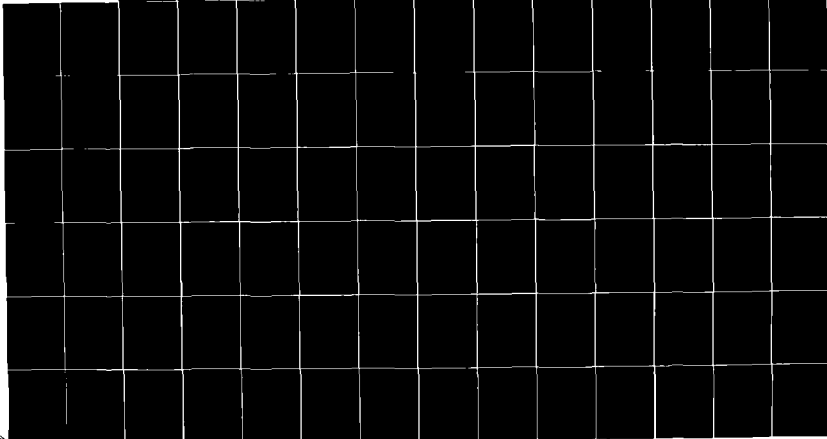
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ARIZONA STATE UNIV TEMPE DEPT OF INDUSTRIAL AND MANA--ETC F/G 15/5  
DEVELOPMENT OF AN EFFECTIVENESS PLANNING AND EVALUATION MODEL F--ETC(U)  
APR 80 H H YOUNG AFOSR-79-0111  
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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) <b>A preliminary effort was made to generate a survey-supported model which would (1) permit periodic evaluation of the performance effectiveness of an Air Force maintenance squadron and (2) highlight equipment and human resource factors which are contributing either positively or negatively to maintenance squadron performance. The model is generated from survey data, collected from a stratified sample of maintenance technicians and their shift supervisors, and processed by means of a stepwise, linear multiple regression statistical package to provide a performance prediction equation. Factors which surface</b>		

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as significant in the equation indicate positive and negative contributions to squadron performance effectiveness. The modeling effort is based on studies with the 82nd Air Training Command Wing at Williams AFB and the 405th Tactical Air Command Wing at Luke AFB, both in Arizona. The model was validated using immediate supervisor ratings of maintenance technician performance in speed and quality of work, averaged across a squadron. Based on the analyses and results of studies covering two maintenance squadrons at Williams AFB and three maintenance squadrons at Luke AFB, the model provides excellent predictions of squadron performance effectiveness and highlights significant contributing factors..

It is recommended that the study be extended to other Air Force bases and squadrons, with the end goal of achieving one or more survey-supported models which could periodically be used to evaluate squadron performance and target areas for improvement. The model may also be useful in evaluating individual technician performance within a squadron and in developing life-cycle costing for maintenance activity on particular end-item equipments maintained by particular Air Force Wings and squadrons.

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DEVELOPMENT OF AN EFFECTIVENESS PLANNING  
AND EVALUATION MODEL FOR AIR FORCE  
MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS

by

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U.S. Air Force Office of Scientific Research  
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## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- ASCENDANCY TRAIT - Assertive in relationship with others; desire to assume an active role.
- AFSC - Air Force Specialty Code
- ASSIGNMENT LOCALITY - Location, climate, community atmosphere.
- EMOTIONAL STABILITY TRAIT - Well balanced and relatively free from anxieties and nervous tensions.
- FATIGUE TRAIT - Subjectiveness to feelings of weariness.
- GROUP HOMOGENEITY OF ATTITUDE - Common purpose and goals.
- JOB CURIOSITY TRAIT - Interest in discovering and learning all facets of a job.
- MSET - Maintenance Standardization and Evaluation Team; MSET tasks are those subject to Command Team evaluation.
- ORGANIZATION CLIMATE/IDENTITY - Atmosphere which creates a feeling of belonging as a valuable member of a working team.
- ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE/REWARD - Atmosphere which creates a feeling of being rewarded for jobs well done.
- ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE/RISK - Atmosphere which creates a feeling of riskiness or uncertainty about job and/or organization, including job safety hazards.
- ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE/STANDARDS - Atmosphere which creates a feeling for the perceived importance of implicit and explicit goals and performance standards.
- ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE/STRUCTURE - Atmosphere which creates a feeling of group constraints via rules, regulations, red tape.
- ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE/WARMTH - Atmosphere which creates a feeling of general good fellowship.
- ORGANIZATIONAL IDENTIFICATION - Feelings of association with and support from the organization.
- PAY AND BENEFITS SATISFACTION - Feelings of technician about these extrinsic rewards.
- PERSISTENCE TRAIT - Sees work through to completion.
- PROFESSIONAL IDENTIFICATION - Good feelings about job speciality as important and necessitating special skills.
- RANK - Position level in AF organizational structure.

RESPONSIBILITY TRAIT - Positive and perservering in using own judgements;  
determined; reliable.

SAINT - Systems Analysis of Integrated Networks of Tasks; a computerized  
simulation methodology.

SOCIAL STATUS - Feelings about the importance of occupation within society; a  
perceived level of society acceptance and status.

SRAM - Short Range Attack Missile

## STATEMENT OF WORK

An important current objective of the United States Air Force is to improve the effectiveness of weapon system maintenance and maintainability. To meet this objective, the USAF is expending considerable resources in determining the content of maintenance tasks, in determining the impact of equipment design decisions upon these tasks, in streamlining technician selection and training procedures, and in providing well-documented technical information on AF air and ground equipment.

This research considers the design of an effectiveness planning and evaluation model for use by Air Force maintenance organizations at the wing and squadron levels. The model is intended for use in (1) planning maintenance activity requirements on selected end-item equipments, as part of life-cycle staffing and costing, and (2) evaluating the performance of a maintenance organization at a point of time and highlighting areas for improvement.

During the summer period 1978, initial phases of this research were conducted by the author while participating in a USAF/ASEE Summer Faculty Fellowship at the Air Force Human Resources Laboratory, Advanced Systems Division, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. The summer work included an extensive literature review of previous studies and proposals concerning the selection, training and performance of Air Force maintenance personnel. Factors uncovered in the literature search were then developed into A Taxonomy of Air Force Maintenance Manpower Effectiveness as shown in Table 1. It may be noted that the taxonomy is divided into four major categories: (1) Equipment Reliability/Maintainability factors, (2) Maintenance Equipment and Technical Information factors, (3) Technician Experience, Skill and Knowledge factors, and (4) Technician Productivity and Morale factors. The subfactors listed in the Taxonomy have been shown to have an impact on either (1) the performance of maintenance technicians (primarily AF personnel) or (2) the morale and job satisfaction of maintenance technicians, in one or more research investigations. Reference is made to a report prepared for AFHRL/ASD at the end of the summer fellowship by the author (Young, 1978). References included in the Summer 1978 Design Report are also included in the Bibliography of this Final Scientific Report.

Three studies uncovered in the literature search were of particular interest to this author and suggested a possible framework for modeling the performance of an AF maintenance organization. The first research study was an attempt to ascertain what equipment design and operating variables affect AF maintenance performance, using survey and statistical techniques (Meister, Finley and Thompson, 1971). The study covered organizational and intermediate avionics maintenance of two autopilot subsystems in the B-52 and KC-135 aircraft. Observations were made involving SAC personnel at March AFB and Wright-Patterson AFB and covered performance measures of time to perform maintenance, whether technical orders (manuals) were used or not used, the number of unique diagnostic checks made (in trouble shooting), the number of repeated diagnostic checks made, the number of components removed or replaced, the technician's rating of task difficulty, the number of times assistance was required by the technician, the number of components actually worked on, the maintenance diagnostic strategy used, and the observer's ratings of the technician relative to understanding the problem and efficiency of work. A total of 14 subjects were included in the study. Table 2 summarizes results from the study for performance time production. The values stored surfaced as significant Beta coefficients (predictors of time to perform maintenance) in the multiple

Table 1

A Taxonomy of Air Force Maintenance Manpower Effectiveness

Equipment and Information Resources

<u>Equipment Reliability/Maintainability Factors</u>	<u>Maintenance Equipment and Technical Information Factors</u>
<u>Maintainability:</u>	<u>Handling:</u>
Weight/size of equipment system	Malfunction occurrence level in handling equipment
Weight/size of subsystem and components	Weight/size of end item equipment
Access for test and check	Location of equipment at flightline
Clearance for removal/replacement	
Number and arrangement of internal components	<u>Testing and Repair:</u>
Number, location, and arrangement of test points	Design efficiency of test equipment
	Level of information received from tests
<u>Reliability:</u>	Type and amount of test equipment information provided
Design operating parameters of equipment	Length of procedural sequence for test
Average flight or operating hours between servicing of equipment	Logic information for diagnosis
Level of discrepancy reporting by aircrew (aircraft only)	Ease of hand tool use
Spares availability	Adequacy and completeness of technical information on equipment

Table 1 (continued)

A Taxonomy of Air Force Maintenance Manpower Effectiveness

Human Resources

<u>Technician Experience, Skill, and Knowledge Factors</u>	<u>Technician Productivity and Morale Factors</u>
<u>Experience:</u>	<u>Organizational Climate and Group Morale:</u>
AFSC level (3, 5, 7, etc.)	Competency of supervision
Rank	Supervisory conditioning of tasks
Months in career field	Structure/Warmth/Standards/Identity/Risk
	Group satisfaction of individual motives
	Satisfaction with Interpersonal relationships
<u>Skills (supervisor/observer ratings):</u>	Team cohesiveness
For components worked on	
For test equipment used	<u>Personal Traits and Motivators:</u>
For use of test equipment in general	Job curiosity trait
For equipment repair	Persistence trait
	Emotional stability trait
	Fatigue trait
<u>Knowledge (supervisor/observer ratings):</u>	Organizational identification
Of maintenance procedures	Professional identification
Of equipment handling procedures	
Of use of equipment when operational	<u>Operational and Environmental Conditioners:</u>
Of equipment maintenance procedures in general	Pay and benefits, as perceived
	Assignment locality and climate
	Airmen/civilian relationships
	Participation in interest/service clubs
	Social status of occupation, as perceived
	Lighting/noise/workplace size/clothing

Table 2

Summary Statistics from Study of Maintenance Job Performance  
on Two Autopilot Systems (Compiled from Meister, Finley, and Thompson, 1971)  
Performance Time Predictors (Observation)

Ident.	Predictor Variable	Multiple Regression Coeff.		Correlation Coefficients	
		Shop (inter) March, AFB (B3.30)	Flightline (B-15.5)WPAFB(B2.64)	March AFB	WPAFB
29	Clearance Remove/Replace			-.47	
37	Type Diag. Information		* - .070	-.65	-.33
47	Assessability Int. Comp.		* - .623	-.34	-.40
51	Type Test Equip. Info.		* -1.584		-.37
53	Amount Test Equip. Info.			-.35	
55	Design of Test Equip.			-.48	
57	T.O./Checklist Info.			-.98	-.32
71	AFSC Level	-.557* S	7.873	-.30	.47
73	Rank		* .892	.47	.38
75	Experience		4.158	-.50	-.47
85	Supv. Rat.-Skill Working on Indiv. Components			.77	-.55
87	Supv. Rat.-Test Equip. Item Used-Skill	S		.77	-.69
89	Supv. Rat.-Overall Test Equipment Usage	S	S	.51	-.71
91	Supv. Rat.-Equip. Repair Performance	Excluded from regression analyses.		.52	-.72
93	Supv. Rat.-Procedures			.32	-.48
95	Supv. Rat.-Handling Skills			.58	-.70
97	Supv. Rat.-Functions			.61	-.68
99	Supv. Rat.-Overall Capability				

\* - Surfaced in Regression Analysis

S - Significant in Anova F Test at (P&lt;.10) or better

Selected Predictive Regression Equations [Supervisor ratings excluded]

March AFB

Flightline None

Shop  $y = 3.30 - 0.557(57) - 0.005(57)^2$ 

WPAFB

Flightline  $y = 15.55 + 7.873(57) - 1.424(57)^2 + 4.158(73) - 0.649(73)^2$ Shop  $y = 2.64 - 0.070(37) - 0.623(47) - 1.584(57) + 0.892(71)$



regression analyses. The Meister et al. study did not include motivational factors, nor was accuracy of performance used as a criterion measure.

The second important study was aimed at adapting a computerized network simulation model known as SAINT (Systems Analysis of Integrated Networks of Tasks) to the maintenance task performance network on SRAM missile handling tasks (Askren, Campbell, Seifert, Hall, Johnson and Sulzen, 1976). Two performance measures generated by SAINT were then compared with human resources specialists. Three handling tasks in organizational maintenance of the Short Range Attack Missile (SRAM) were included in the study and involved 120 maintenance technicians. Dependent variables in the multiple regression analyses included performance time estimates and performance accuracy (or hazards) estimates. Five independent variables were measured from survey questions or data covering (1) system proficiency (as measured by months in SRAM), (2) quality of written materials, (3) environment-temperature, (4) number of fatigue symptoms, and (5) work motivation. Table 3 shows some results from the study. A further analysis of the results was made by the author in Summer 1978 to show the percentile contribution of each of the five independent factors towards prediction of performance time on Task 29, with the following results: (1) written materials - 35.4%, (2) work motivation - 25.5%, (3) environment - 17.2%, (4) proficiency - 16.8%, and (5) fatigue symptoms - 5.5%.

The third and perhaps most important study was directed towards maintenance airman characteristics and motivational factors which contribute to the speed and accuracy of maintenance task performance (Sauer, Campbell, Potter and Askren, 1977). The survey-type study covered 140 missile mechanics and technicians performing organizational maintenance on 19 SRAM MSET tasks. These are tasks subject to maintenance standards evaluation. An additional 90 technicians working on the AIR-2A Genie System and/or Minuteman MKIII reentry vehicle were included in the opinion survey. Data was collected at five AF bases. The dependent variables to be predicted were (1) supervisor ranking of technician overall speed of task performance, (2) supervisor ranking of technician overall accuracy of task performance, (3) time to complete task as entered on MSET evaluation report (the latter data was too sketchy to be useful). Results of the study are summarized in Tables 4 and 5. In Summer 1978, the author further summarized the Sauer et al. results to provide the information shown in Table 6. The top portion of the table shows the weighted priority of the prediction variables relative to time to perform task.

Based on the Summer 1978 review, it was concluded by the author that the single most important "equipment/information" predictor of performance rate (or conversely time to perform) is the adequacy and completeness of the technical information provided to the technician and that the "human resources" predictors of most importance are (1) technician motivation, (2) organization climate and group morale, (3) months in career field, and (4) assignment locality. For accuracy of performance, the human resource predictors which appear to be most important are (1) technician motivation, (2) assignment locality, (3) months in career field, and (4) pay and benefits satisfaction. Other important findings from the literature review are summarized in Appendix A.

#### Objectives and Scope of Research

This research is aimed primarily at the human resources factors which affect job performance. However, technician supervisors are asked to provide a limited amount of information about equipment and technical information factors

Table 3

Comparison of Performance Time Curves  
as Estimated by 13 Human Resources Raters and  
as Generated by SAINT Computer Simulation  
(Compiled from Askren, Campbell, Seifert, Hall,  
Johnson, and Sulzen, 1976)

A. Performance Times vs Number of Fatigue Symptoms for SRAM Missile Handling Task 27  
(Load Launcher to Aircraft)

Number of Fatigue Symptoms	Mean Subjective Time Estimates of 13 Raters (Minutes)	Computer Generated Times Using SAINT Simulation
0	54.6	59.9
5 Baseline	63.6	61.1
10	72.6	62.7
15	81.6	
20	90.6	65.7
25	99.6	
30	108.6	68.8

B. Performance Times vs Environment (Temperature) on Three Tasks on SRAM Missile

Temperature Conditions	Task 2 (Transport) <sup>1</sup>		Task 27 (Assemble) <sup>2</sup>		Task 29 (Checkout) <sup>3</sup>	
	Raters	Simulation	Raters	Simulation	Raters	Simulation
-40°F	22.6	15.7	114.0	70.7	483.6	271.3
0°	18.3	15.0	87.6	66.0	358.8	265.5
40°	14.8	14.3	66.0	62.0	275.6	261.4
60° Baseline	14.2	14.2	61.8	61.1	260.0	260.7
90°	15.1	14.4	68.4	62.2	291.2	261.9
120°	19.3	15.2	96.0	67.1	397.8	266.6

1. Task 2 - Transport Payload to IMF, 463x0 crew, Mean Time 140 Minutes

2. Task 27 - Load Launcher to Aircraft, 462x0 Crew, Mean Time 60 Minutes

3. Task 29 - Perform Aircraft System Checkout, 316x0 Crew, Mean Time 260  
Minutes

Table 4

Statistical Results on Factors Affecting Maintenance  
Performance Speed Based on Data Collection Across  
140 SRAM Technicians AFSC 462x0 and 463x0  
(Compiled from Sauer, Campbell, Potter, and Askren, 1977)

	Significant High Performance Variable and Multiple Regr. Coefficients 462x0(B33.1879) 463x0(B70.8817)		Correlation Coefficients Correl. R's > 0.25 462x0 463x0	
Years of Service		.2168	.28	(.17)
Months in Career Field			.25	.29
No. of Individual Sports				.28
No. of Service Clubs	.2132		.25	
No. of Interest Clubs	.1702	.3109	.26	(-.01)
Trait Anxiety Level			-.36	-.32
Gordon Personal Profile				
Sociability trait				-.27
Emotional stability			.30	
Ascendency trait	.2218		.28	
Fatigue Symptoms-Trait	-.3193		-.41	
Fatigue Symptoms-State			-.29	-.26
Occupational Opinion				
AF policy/practices				.43
Assignment locality	.1933		.35	.43
Social status				.36
Organizational Climate				
Structure		.3272		(.09)
Risk	-.2241		(-.11)	
Warmth			.27	
Conflicts		-.3353		(.07)
Group Morale				
Satis. indiv. motives			.34	.29
Homogeneity of att.	.2456		.30	.27
Satis. interpersonal rel.				.34
Satis. with leader				.33
LBDQ				
Persuasiveness				.28
Consideration		-.4230		(.15)
Motivation				
Job curiosity trait	HP(.01)	HP(.01)	.37	.53
Persistence trait	HP(.01)	.6173 HP(.01)	.31	.61
Prof. identification	HP(.01)	HP(.01)	.29	.42
Team attitude		HP(.01)		.41
Org. identification		HP(.01)	.32	.38
Self-starter trait				.43

Table 5

Statistical Results on Factors Affecting Maintenance Performance  
 Accuracy Based on Data Collected Across 140 SRAM Technicians  
 (Compiled from Sauer, Campbell, Potter, and Askren, 1977)

Predictor	Significant High Performer Variables and Multiple Regr. Coefficients		Correlation Coefficients Correl. R's > .25	
	462x0(B14.3824)	463x0(B13.5316)	462x0	463x0
Years of Service				.34
No. of Re-enlistments				.26
Months in Career Field				.32
No. of Interest Clubs		.1991	.32	
No. of Indiv. Sports		.1588		(.18)
Gordon Personal Profile:				
Responsibility trait			.29	
Fatigue Symptoms-Trait	** HP(.01)		-.40	
Fatigue Symptoms-State			-.26	
LBDQ:				
Representation				-.36
Tolerance of freedom			.26	
Occupational Opinion				
AF policy/practices	** HP(.01)		.27	
Assignment locality	** .3540-HP(.01)		.39	
Pay and benefits	-.2338		(.18)	
Promotion opportunity	** HP(.01)		.28	
Organization Climate				
Responsibility				-.29
Rewards	-.3263		(.06)	
Warmth			.29	
Group Morale				
Satis. indiv. motives	* .3817 HP(.001)		.41	
Homogeneity of attitude			.32	
Satis. with leader		-.3111		
Motivation				
Job curiosity trait	** .8249-HP(.01)	** HP(.01)	.46	.57
Persistence trait	** HP(.01)	** .7897 HP(.01)	.37	.71
Prof. identification	** HP(.01)	** HP(.01)	.32	.51
Team attitude	** HP(.01)	** HP(.01)		.50
Organ. identification	** HP(.01)	** HP(.01)	.37	.45
Self-starter trait	**-.4368 HP(.01)	** HP(.01)		.54

\* Significant at ( $p < .001$ ) for high performers

\*\* Significant at ( $p < .01$ ) for high performers

Prioritized Predictive Factors for Time to Perform Five  
Selected MSET Tasks Based on Regression Equations  
(Data from Computer Runs Analyses by Sauer, Campbell, Potter, and Askren, 1977)

Priority	MSET Task 1101	MSET Task 1107	MSET Task 1322	MSET Task 1323	MSET Task 1325
1	Interp. Relations	Interp. Relations	Prof. Identification	Job Curiosity Trait	Org. Identification
2	Pay & Benefits Satis.	Org. Identification	Production Emphasis	Leadership/Structure	Mos. in Career Field
3	Org. Climate/Reward	Warmth of Org. Climate	Satis. Indiv. Motives	Months in SRAM	Org./Standards
4	Social Status	Org./Structure	Fatigue Trait	Org./Structure	Org./Responsibility
5	Int. Club Officer	Homo. of Gr. Attitude	Service Clubs	Org./Standards	Fatigue Trait
6	---	Months in SRAM	---	Fatigue State	Service Clubs
7	---	Service Clubs	---	---	---

Weighting Calculations-Task 1102-1325						
Task	Factor	Coeff.	Mean Value	Weight	Task	Factor
1102	Interp. Relations	.5145	18.322	9.4267	1323	Job Curiosity Trait
	Org./Identification	.1554	56.271	8.7445		Leadership/Structure
	Org./Warmth	.6592	11.864	7.8207		Months in SRAM
	Org./Structure	.4911	11.593	5.6933		Org./Structure
	Homogeneity	.3861	12.305	4.7510		Org./Standards
	Months in SRAM	.3389	13.542	4.5894		Fatigue State
	Service Clubs	.2681	.396	.1062		
1322	Prof. Identification	.4637	55.472	25.7224	1325	Org./Identification
	Prod. Emphasis	.7409	16.528	12.2456		Mos. in Career Field
	Satis. Ind. Motives	.3230	5.906	1.9076		Org./Standards
	Fatigue Trait	.2203	2.717	.5986		Org./Responsibility
	Service Clubs	.2681	.396	.1062		Fatigue Trait
						Service Clubs

which may also be expected to impact on performance. In total, forty-eight predictor variables were eventually included in the performance model. The two dependent variables selected were technician performance rate and technician performance accuracy, as judged by a first line or immediate supervisor.

The specific objectives and scope of the research are

- (1) to develop one or more survey instruments, using existing and pre-validated questions when possible, for gathering data from AF maintenance technicians and their supervisors that might be predictive of technician performance (herein defined as some combination of speed and accuracy of work),
- (2) to develop a rating instrument by which first line (immediate) supervisors could compare technicians performance and establish performance ratings,
- (3) to secure Air Force clearance for conduct of extensive surveys of maintenance personnel at Williams AFB and Luke AFB, Arizona, using the developed survey and rating instruments,
- (4) to conduct the surveys at the two AF bases,
- (5) to summarize the survey data, including supervisory ratings, from each of the two bases and prepare the data for statistical analyses,
- (6) to subject the data from each base to extensive statistical treatment as a means of generating useful predictive models of maintenance squadron technician performance,
- (7) to examine similarities and differences between the predictive models for differing AF maintenance squadrons, and
- (8) to develop conclusions, make recommendations for future work, and write and publish the results of the study.

The long-run objectives of the research, of which this grant and research are a first step, is to standardize on a set of survey instruments and rating scales which (1) would permit an AF Wing or squadron to periodically examine its performance effectiveness and (2) would permit the U.S. Air Force to more accurately predict maintenance requirements on selected end-item equipments for life-cycle staffing and costing.

#### RESEARCH EFFORTS AND RESULTS

At the proposal stage of this research, a performance effectiveness model was postulated with the following dependent and independent variables:

- (1) Average technician performance rate (or speed of work) across a squadron, a dependent variable to be predicted. For purposes of experimentation, supervisor ratings of technician performances would be used.

- (2) Average technician performance accuracy (or quality of work) across a squadron, a dependent variable to be predicted. For purposes of experimentation, supervisor ratings of technician performances would be used.
- (3) Average weight of subsystems or components handled by technicians within the squadron, a predictor variable averaged from supervisor estimates for each supervisory work group (normally a shift work group).
- (4) Average difficulty of servicing assigned subsystems, across the squadron, based on accessibility or clearance for such tasks. A predictor variable based on supervisor estimates for each work group.
- (5) Average difficulty of removing and/or replacing subsystems (or components), across the squadron, based on the accessibility or clearance for such tasks. A predictor variable based on supervisor estimates for each work group.
- (6) Average number of internal components in subsystems serviced, across the squadron, based on supervisor estimates for each work group.
- (7) Operating hours between services for equipment subsystems, across the squadron, based on supervisor estimates for each work group.
- (8) Adequacy of technical information available to technicians, across the squadron, based on supervisor estimates for each work group.
- (9) Usability of the available test equipments, across the squadron, based on supervisor estimates for each work group.
- (10) Average knowledge of technicians for performing servicing requirements, across the squadron, based on supervisor estimates for each work group.
- (11) Average skills of technicians in performing servicing requirements, across the squadron, based on supervisor estimates for each work group.
- (12) Average (mean) shift assignment, across the squadron, based on technician inputs.
- (13) Mean year of enlistments into the Air Force, across the squadron, based on technician inputs.
- (14) Mean skill level of technicians, across the squadron, based on technician inputs [3,5,7,9 levels].
- (15) Mean year of assignment to current duty status, across the squadron, based on technician inputs.
- (16) Mean year of assignment to current equipment type, across the squadron, based on technician inputs.
- (17) Average number of months on current equipment assignment, based on technician inputs.
- (18) Mean of sex distribution (where 0 = female and 1 = male), across the squadron, based on technician inputs.

- (19) Average complexity level of aircraft or missile equipment (based on analysis and using an interval scale), across the squadron, based on technician inputs.
- (20) Average military rank (or civilian grade), across the squadron, based on technician inputs [1 = military and 2 = civilian].
- (21) Average number of sequential work days between days-off-periods (weekend or other), across the squadron, based on technician inputs.
- (22) Average number of additional duties assigned to maintenance technicians, across the squadron, based on technician inputs.
- (23) Average number of hours worked per work shift, across the squadron, based on technician inputs.
- (24) Average hours per week spent on additional assigned duties, across the squadron, based on technician inputs.
- (25) Average number of clubs in which technicians participate, across the squadron, based on technician inputs.
- (26) Average number of persons supervised by technicians (including 0), across the squadron, based on technician inputs.
- (27) Average number of months technicians have served as a supervisor, across the squadron, based on technician inputs.
- (28) Average technician satisfaction with squadron and work group in meeting individual motives of technicians, across the squadron, based on responses to series of questions.
- (29) Average technician satisfaction with supervision received, across the squadron, based on responses to a series of questions.
- (30) Average technician expressions concerning the homogeneity of attitude within the squadron and work group, across the squadron, based on responses to a series of questions.
- (31) Average technician satisfaction with interpersonal relationships among peers within the squadron and work group, across the squadron, based on responses to a series of questions.
- (32) Average technician expressions concerning the organizational structure of the squadron and work group, across the squadron, based on responses to a series of questions.
- (33) Average technician expressions concerning the organization warmth of the squadron and work group, across the squadron, based on responses to a series of questions.
- (34) Average technician expressions concerning the organizational rewards of the squadron and work group, across the squadron, based on responses to a series of questions.



- (35) Average technician expressions concerning organizational risks within the squadron and work group, across the squadron, based on responses to a series of questions.
- (36) Average technician expressions concerning organizational conflicts within the squadron and work group, across the squadron, based on responses to a series of questions.
- (37) Average technician expressions concerning organizational identity with the squadron and work group, across the squadron, based on responses to a series of questions.
- (38) Average technician expressions concerning their current assignment locality (and AF Base), across the squadron based on responses to a series of questions (AF personnel only).
- (39) Average technician expressions concerning their current pay and benefits, across the squadron, based on responses to a series of questions (AF personnel only).
- (40) Average technician expressions concerning their current social status within the Air Force, based on responses to a series of questions (AF personnel only).
- (41) Average fatigue trait of technicians, across the squadron, based on their responses to a series of possible identifiers.
- (42) Average ascendency trait of technicians, across the squadron, based on their responses to a series of identifiers.
- (43) Average responsibility trait of technicians, across the squadron, based on their responses to a series of identifiers.
- (44) Average emotional stability trait of technicians, across the squadron, based on their responses to a series of identifiers.
- (45) Average sociability trait of technicians, across the squadron, based on their responses to a series of identifiers.
- (46) Average job curiosity trait of technicians across the squadron, based on supervisor evaluations of technicians within each work group.
- (47) Average persistence trait of technicians, across the squadron, based on supervisor evaluations of technicians within each work group.
- (48) Average professional identification trait of technicians, across the squadron, based on supervisor evaluations of technicians within each work group.
- (49) Average organizational identification trait of technicians across the squadron, based on supervisor evaluations of technicians within each work group.
- (50) Average self-starter trait of technicians, across the squadron, based on supervisor evaluations of technicians within each work group.

Thus the model included 48 predictor variables and two dependent variables: speed of technician performance and accuracy of technician performance. The

reader may have recognized from the above list of factors that certain well known, existing and validated survey instruments provide information for some of the factors and led to their inclusion. The Glossary of Terms section at the beginning of this report further defines some of the above characteristics.

#### Development of the Survey Instruments

The predictor factors (or variables) included in the modeling effort resulted from one or more of three conditions:

- (1) The factor was a significant predictor of maintenance technician performance rate or technician performance accuracy in some previous research study (military and nonmilitary systems).
- (2) The factor was suggested in the literature, or by one or more of several Air Force maintenance officers interviewed, as relating in an important way to maintenance technician performance and should be worthy of study.
- (3) A measurement instrument exists, or is easily developed, for gathering data on the factor.

All of the 48 predictor variables initially proposed were included in the survey instruments developed. It was decided to separate the data collection into three independent survey instruments, one of which would be completed by each selected maintenance technician and two of which would be completed by the first line, immediate shift supervisor of each technician. The three survey instruments developed are shown in Appendix B.

The selection of the performance measure or measures to be used in the study, as well as the methodology of measurements, required careful study. The writer was aided in this investigation by Captain Joel R. Hickman, USAF, who undertook a graduate student project on this topic in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a master's degree from Arizona State University in Industrial and Management Systems Engineering. The performance measure or measures would be the dependent variable(s) in the modeling effort. Certain portions of the following section are taken directly from or are summarized from the Hickman project report (Hickman, 1979).

Selection of the Performance Measures and Measurement System. Several evaluation schemes or rating schemes were investigated which purport to measure the performance of skilled workers. The purpose of the investigation was to select or develop a method for evaluating and measuring the performance of aircraft and missile maintenance technicians in the United States Air Force. Criteria developed for the performance measurement scheme may include:

- (1) Be useful for describing performance to management.
- (2) Be valid as a measurement of maintenance technician performance.
- (3) Be applicable to different types of performance tasks such as repair, service, and preventive maintenance.

- (4) Be applicable to military and civilian employees of the Air Force.
- (5) Provide a performance measure throughout the many levels of weapon systems maintenance.
- (6) Provide valid information for statistical analysis in the form of normal performance distributions with constant variance.
- (7) Meet time and cost limitations for use of the evaluation methodology.

Techniques for performance measurement were evaluated in terms of (1) organization structure, (2) the quality of ratings, (3) the above list of performance criteria, (4) the appraisal methods, (5) rating scale errors, (6) scale format and (7) the raters.

One of the restrictions on the performance measure used is that it be applicable to different types of aircraft maintenance performed at different organizational levels. This is a difficult restriction to satisfy as the Air Force maintenance structure involves thousands of personnel performing a vast variety of functions. McDonnell (1979) reports that there are forty-five thousand Air Force members in the aircraft maintenance field alone.

Maintenance is concerned with aircraft and missiles and is performed by military or civilian technicians of both sexes. The three overall levels of maintenance organization are known as base or organizational, intermediate, and depot. Base level maintenance consists of inspecting, servicing, and replacing parts. Intermediate level maintenance is often indistinguishable from base level maintenance and consists of calibrating or replacing damaged or unserviceable parts, of modifying material, and of emergency manufacturing of unavailable parts. Depot level maintenance augments stocks of serviceable material with more extensive shop facilities and personnel of higher technical skill level (usually civilian employees).

Further generality of the rating technique is mandated by the varied tasks performed by a base level maintenance organization. A typical Air Force base with a mission involving aircraft might include field maintenance (FMSQ), organizational maintenance (OMSQ), avionics maintenance (AMSQ), and munitions maintenance (MMSQ) squadrons. Meister, Finley, and Thompson (1971), Foley (1974), and Wiley (1978) have considered automatic flight control maintenance performance in the AMSQ alone, while Sauer, Campbell, Potter and Askren (1977) dealt with Short Range Attack missile maintenance in the MMSQ alone. Enlarging the scope of a performance measurement tool to include avionics repair, fabrication, propulsion, and flightline launch and recovery personnel requires a generalized rating scale or scales applicable to many technician specialties or specific, noncomparable measures for each specialty. Separate measures, however, would make analysis of overall performance within any squadron impossible.

The nature of the maintenance organization strongly favors the use of general individual performance measures. Such measures would be applicable to the varied tasks and functions the different technicians are responsible for. Since most maintenance is performed by teams of five to ten technicians working under one supervisor, the supervisor could evaluate his personnel if a general, subjective performance measure is used. The structure, size, and complexity of the Air Force maintenance system thus requires the use of a new

subjective, and general performance measurement system for this particular research effort.

Barrett (1966:12) feels that a performance measure is successful only if it meets three standards:

It must be acceptable to the people who use it; it must cover what is important and only what is important; and a systematic examination of the results of ratings must show that they are reasonably free from important defects.

The performance data which will eventually be used to develop performance effectiveness models must be accepted by maintenance managers and evaluators as well as research personnel. The easiest way to gain acceptance might be to use existing measures such as Airman Performance Ratings (APRs) or merit ratings for civilian personnel. These measures, however, are used for administrative purposes of promotion and wage administration and not for developmental purposes. McGregor (1957) and Barrett (1966) warn against mixing incompatible purposes in one program, as management is placed in the incompatible role of judge and counselor.

If a new performance measure is developed it might be advisable to solicit the opinions of managers, using surveys or limited acceptance tests as to criterion acceptability.

An alternative to using existing measures or soliciting manager opinions as to acceptability would be to develop criterion-referenced test measures. A criterion-referenced test measures what an individual can do, or knows, compared to what he must be able to do, or must know, in order to complete a task successfully (Glaser and Nitko, 1971; Swezey and Pearlstein, 1975). Such Criterion-Referenced Job Task Performance Tests (JTPT) were experimentally developed by Foley (1974) for electronic maintenance tasks after much time and effort. Such objective tests might prove to be more acceptable than other subjective performance judgments such as supervisors' ratings.

However, acceptance is not enough; a measure that omits essentials or gives weight to trivia is defective. Barrett (1966) feels that a clear statement of the objectives of the ratings is the first step while Guion (1965) believes that the first step is a judgment of the importance of the concept being developed. Both authors agree that the second step is a clear statement of what the job requires and the kinds of job behavior that are essential to success. As Barrett points out, punctuality may be important in an automated office where each person's performance affects his neighbors, but it is unrelated to the success of a door-to-door salesman.

Subjective ratings or judgments are relied upon by management as criteria for validation studies. Guion (1965:96) reports that eighty-one percent of validation studies appearing in the Journal of Applied Psychology and Personnel Psychology between January, 1950, and July, 1955, relied upon ratings.

According to Barrett (1966:33) rating scales are concerned with three kinds of concepts: personality, performance, and product. Personality is the total of a person's characteristics. It includes emotional make-up, intelligence, and what is commonly called character. Performance has to do with how an individual goes about doing work. Included are working hard,

following instructions, planning, and taking responsibility. Product is a person's output. The quantity and quality of work are product.

The most pertinent of the three is product. Management is fundamentally interested in sales, production of finished goods, and other factors that are visible and inherently measurable. Product in some cases can be measured directly (objective measurement) and in other cases it is necessary to have a rater look at the product and evaluate its quality. Measures of product often suffer from deficiency, as only part of an individual's output can be measured in objective terms. They may also be contaminated since much of what is measured is beyond the individual's control; for example, product may be the output of many individuals, not one alone.

Existing ratings of individuals employed by the Air Force are of little value except for administrative purposes. Airmen Performance Reviews (APRs) are inflated according to Callander (1979) and of little value as a single performance measure.

If products are not available for evaluation, the rater may evaluate how the employee goes about his work instead of what he produces. Though not as objectively measured as products, these job performance characteristics are both ratable and important. Studies by Barrett (1966) indicate that supervisors and subordinates are quite sensitive to performance, agree on the relative importance of performance traits, and attach a great deal of weight to the performance style used on the job.

In this case it appears that subjective appraisals are most applicable. There are, however, many potential traits that could be used. Lawler (1967:371) indicates that it is easy to err on the side of providing too many traits upon which to make ratings. Dunnette (1963:252) points out that the use of a single criterion is unrealistic while Rush (1953:23) indicates that between three and five criterion factors surface in factor-analysis studies. The potential size of a study covering Air Force maintenance performance mandates the use of as few factors as possible--either two or three.

Lawler (1967:371) indicates that one rating that probably should be included is one on quality of job performance. When people are asked to make such general ratings on quality they act in a very predictable way, as efficient appraisers of critical incident data from their observations of an individual's performance in the past.

According to Locker and Teel (1977:246), conventional ratings constitute the most popular form of appraisal technique. Rating scales generally have several statements about employee characteristics or behavior. A continuous or discrete scale is established for each item. Figure 1 illustrates several scaling procedures from Cummings and Schwab (1973:90). Item A is scaled continuously: the evaluator places a check somewhere on the scale to represent his assessment of the appraisee. Item B has a numerical discrete scale although letters are sometimes used instead of numbers. Item C is also scaled discretely with adjectives. Discrete scales generally result in greater interrater agreement and hence are preferable to continuous scales, according to Cummings and Schwab (1973).

Considerable attention has been paid in experimental psychology to the problems of scaling to find out all that can be learned about man as a measuring

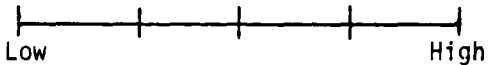
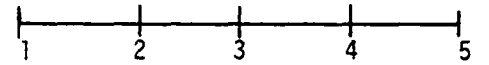
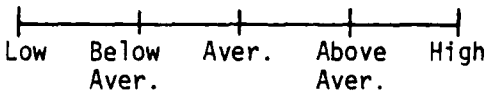
Item		Scaling Format
A	Overall job performance	
B	Overall job performance	
C	Overall job performance	

Figure 1  
 Illustrations of Conventional Rating Scale Formats  
 for a Single Item (Cummings and Schwab, 1973)

instrument. Experience has shown that certain rules are favorable to effective graphic ratings. Guilford (1954:267) lists the following rules.

- (1) Each trait should occupy a page by itself.
- (2) The line should be at least five inches long, but not much longer.
- (3) The line should have no breaks or divisions.
- (4) The "good" or "high" ends of the lines should be in the same direction.
- (5) For unsophisticated raters, the "good" end should be placed first.
- (6) Descriptive phrases or cues should be concentrated as much as possible at points.
- (7) Do not use end cues so extreme in meaning that they will never be applied.
- (8) Set the end cues at a little distance from the ends of the line.
- (9) In scoring, use a stencil that divides each line into sections to which numerical values are assigned.

It appears that the best scale format would follow the rules listed by Guilford. The rating standards, in this case, should be based on comparisons with other technicians within a particular maintenance squadron. Using two adjectives to anchor the ends of scales for quality and quantity of performance appraisal serves several purposes: (1) the term "average" is avoided, (2) generality of the scale is maintained to make it applicable to many maintenance activities, (3) the possibility of obtaining a normal performance distribution is improved, and (4) multimodal distributions grouped around descriptive adjectives are avoided. The use of ten steps is familiar to the raters due to the similarity with Airman Performance Ratings and, since interpersonal performance is being rated, allows for finer distinctions between technicians.

Based on previous work the appraisal forms shown in Figures 2 and 3 were developed and included in the survey instruments. They should provide useful performance information for valid statistical analysis.

Generating the Three Survey Instruments. The three survey instruments shown in Appendix B may now be discussed more fully. The first instrument, entitled Supervisors Technical Information and Performance Rankings Form, has two parts. The first part covers technical information needed from the supervisor to support predictive factors numbered 3 through 11. Horizontal interval scales were selected for each question with verbal descriptions at ends of the scales. Part 2 contains the performance ranking scales for speed and quality of work, in which technicians assigned to a shift supervisor are first ranked against each other and then rated individually on a 1-10 scale against a near perfect "10".

The second instrument, also designed for supervisor completion, allows the supervisor to evaluate motivation traits of each particular technician included in the study. The Supervisors Technician Motivation Evaluation is coupled externally to the Maintenance Technician Survey, as part of the data for each technician selected for the study. One form is completed by the shift supervisor for each of the technicians (which he supervises) that are selected

The first aspect of performance we are interested in is speed, or how quickly an individual accomplishes a job. To rank everybody whom you supervise, imagine that you must assign one individual to a job in which time is very important. The sooner the job is completed the better. List below, in order of choice (first choice, second choice, third choice, and so on), the persons you would assign to this job. After you have ranked everybody whom you supervise on your list, then rate each person on their performance on jobs where speed is important compared to everybody in the squadron with a similar job. Use the (10 point) scale to the right of each name for this, considering that the top-ranked technician in the squadron on speed of performance is given a 10 rating. Your own top-ranked subordinate may receive a rating of less than 10.

[illegible]

### Figure 2 Rating Scale for Speed of Performance



[illegible]

### Figure 3 Rating Scale for Accuracy of Performance

in the sample. The survey instrument uses vertical scales, each containing 5 tic marks, with a "high" description at the top of the scale and a "low" description at the bottom of the scale. The scales are a modification of those developed by Sauer et al. and used in a previous study (Sauer, Campbell, Potter and Askren, 1977). The motivation traits examined include (1) job curiosity, (2) persistence, (3) professional identification, (4) organizational identification, and (5) self-starter characteristics.

The third instrument is the Maintenance Technician Survey and is completed by each of the technicians selected for the sample. The body of the questionnaire consists of five areas, covering (1) group morale, (2) organization climate, (3) occupational attitude, (4) fatigue trait (feelings while working), and (5) personal traits. Each of these will be discussed in more detail.

Part I. Group Morale. The Bernard Goldman Group Morale Scale was adapted for this part of the survey with very little modification (Goldman, 1958). The scale consists of 20 questions covering the following four factors:

- (1) Group support of individual motives--questions 1, 8, 13, and 18 [4 items].
- (2) Group homogeneity of attitude--questions 2, 7, 11, 15 and 16 [5 items].
- (3) Group interpersonal relationships--questions 3, 6, 9, 12, 14, 19, 20 [7 items].
- (4) Satisfaction with supervision--questions 4, 5, 10 and 17 [4 items].

As discussed in the earlier design report (Young, 1978), pros and cons for the Goldman Group Morale Scale have been presented in the literature. Further, the GMS dates back to 1958. However, it is this author's opinion that the GMS is still a useful and valuable survey instrument and that the questions are well adapted to the survey of maintenance technicians with a few minor changes in wording. The GMS employs a four category answer directory: A - Strongly Agree, B - Agree, C - Disagree, D - Strongly Disagree.

Part II. Organization Climate. This section of the survey instrument was derived from the Organization Climate Inventory (Litman and Stringer, 1968). The published OCI consists of 50 items and covers 9 factors. In previous Air Force studies which used the OCI, only the factors of (1) organization structure, (2) organization rewards, (3) organization risk, (4) organization warmth, (5) organization conflict and (6) organization identity have proven significant as predictors of technician performance. It was therefore decided to include in the Maintenance Technician Survey only those questions which related to these 6 factors:

- (1) Organization structure--questions 21-28 [8 items].
- (2) Organization rewards--questions 29-34 [6 items].
- (3) Organization risk--questions 35-39 [5 items].
- (4) Organization warmth--questions 40-44 [5 items].

(5) Organization conflict--questions 45-48 [4 items].

(6) Organization identity--questions 49-52 [4 items].

The OCI is an often used and thoroughly validated survey instrument. It was adapted for use in the Maintenance Technician Survey by changing words relating to organization form. The same response categories are used as for Part I.

Part III. Occupational Attitude. A survey instrument known as the Occupational Attitude Inventory was developed for the U.S. Air Force (Tuttle, Gould and Hazel, 1975). The instrument is specific to Air Force personnel; therefore, civilian technicians (employed by the Air Force) who completed the Maintenance Technician Survey were instructed to bypass Part III. The original OAI consists of 348 items and covers 26 factors. The only factors which have shown significance in past research on Air Force maintenance technicians are (1) assignment locality, (2) pay and benefits, and (3) social status. Thus the questions covering these 3 factors were extracted from the OAI for direct use in the Maintenance Technician Survey:

(1) Assignment locality--questions 53-69 [17 items].

(2) Pay and benefits--questions 70-81 [12 items].

(3) Social status--questions 82-92 [11 items].<sup>1</sup>

There are four response categories which are (1) very satisfied, (2) satisfied, (3) unsatisfied, and (4) very unsatisfied.

Part IV. Feelings While Working (Fatigue Trait). This section of the Maintenance Technician Survey employs a series of response indicators to a fatigue trait (Yoshitake, 1971). The items include some word modifications for proper interpretation by Air Force technicians. The factor covered by the items included proved significant in the previously referenced study by Sauer, Campbell et al.

(1) Fatigue Symptoms (Trait)--Items (indicators) 93-124 [32 items].

Two answer categories are used: (1) does describe feelings or (2) does not describe feelings.

Part V. Personal Traits. For this part of the Maintenance Technician Survey, the Gordon Personal Profile was adapted (Gordon, 1963). The GPP consists of 18 set of 4 descriptive phrases, each set being identified as a tetrad. Four factors are covered:

(1) Ascendency--[18 items]

(2) Responsibility--[18 items]

---

1. Definition of terms are given in the Glossary at the beginning of the report.

(3) Emotional stability--[18 items]

(4) Sociability--[18 items]

Each item covers all four factors. The writer chose to use only the first 13 items, in order to limit the overall questionnaire to 150 questions. The matrix of selection response categories is as follows:

Item	Question	Cat.	Ascendency	Responsibility	Emotional Stability	Sociability
1	125	Most	Sel B	Sel C	Sel D	Sel A
	126	Least				
2	127	Most	Sel D	Sel C	Sel B	Sel A
	128	Least				
3	129	Most	Sel B	Sel D	Sel A	Sel C
	130	Least				
4	131	Most	Sel C	Sel B	Sel D	Sel A
	132	Least				
5	133	Most	Sel A	Sel D	Sel C	Sel B
	134	Least				
6	135	Most	Sel D	Sel B	Sel C	Sel A
	136	Least				
7	137	Most	Sel C	Sel A	Sel B	Sel D
	138	Least				
8	139	Most	Sel A	Sel B	Sel D	Sel C
	140	Least				
9	141	Most	Sel B	Sel C	Sel D	Sel A
	142	Least				
10	143	Most	Sel A	Sel C	Sel B	Sel D
	144	Least				
11	145	Most	Sel B	Sel D	Sel A	Sel C
	146	Least				
12	147	Most	Sel B	Sel C	Sel D	Sel A
	148	Least				
13	149	Most	Sel A	Sel C	Sel B	Sel D
	150	Least				

Scoring on the Gordon Personal Profile is based on 2 points for a "most like" selection, 1 point for no selection, and 0 points for a "least like" selection. However, this writer chose to use a +1, 0, -1 scale to highlight the null position across the 13 items used. Thus an average score of "0" on one of the four factors would indicate a mean level of factor response wherein

the "most like's" and "least like's" cancelled out (or the factor was not indicated as a "most like" or "least like" in the 13 items).

Overall Maintenance Technician Survey. The final survey instrument, shown in Appendix B, consists of 150 questions, covering 137 items and 18 factors. In addition, the requested Biographic Information section provides input for additional factors included in the modeling effort.

The Biographic Information section of the Maintenance Technician Survey was designed to collect occupational information on the airmen completing the survey including sex, rank or grade, squadron assigned, AFSC's, skill level, equipment assigned, extracurricular activities, etc. (see Appendix B). For Privacy Act compliance, the name of the technician completing the questionnaire was not requested; however, a survey control number was assigned to each technician selected for the survey in advance.

The opening sheets on the Maintenance Technician Survey provide the source for and purpose of the study, note the USAF assigned Survey Control Number, provide the necessary Privacy of Information statement, and give instructions for completion of the survey.

#### Conduct of the Surveys

As will be detailed later in this report, surveys were administered by the writer and student associates at Williams Field AFB and Luke AFB, Arizona. Each AFB is approximately a one-hour trip by automobile from Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, where this modeling study was conducted. The Williams Field AFB Survey took place in October 1979 and the Luke AFB survey in November 1979, each survey covering approximately a 3-week period. Clearance for the study was solicited and received from AFMPC/MPCYS (Randolph AFB), prior to conduct of the surveys and survey control number 80-11 was assigned. Clearances for the study were also received from Headquarters Air Training Command (HQATC) and Headquarters Tactical Air Command (HQTAC), based on requests from the AFHRL, Advanced Systems Division, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. Since it was elected to include civilian (civil service) USAF employees in the surveys, clearance was also obtained from the national and local union organizations.

Selection of the Sample Populations. In the early stages of this research, it was planned to pretest the developed survey instruments for construct validity and determination of sample size (based on response variability). However, the constrained time span (9 months) for the study and the time necessary to obtain USAF survey clearance finally ruled-out the pretests. Fortunately, an extensive portion of the survey instruments were incorporations (with minor modifications) of previously developed and tested instruments and items. Further, the independent factors included in the study had shown a significant relationship to maintenance technician performance in one or more previously published studies.

The final choice of sample size and selection procedures stemmed from (1) this researcher's view of an acceptable sample size based on previous research experience, (2) practical constraints associated with conduct of the surveys, and (3) the maintenance organizations studied. It was decided to include 180 maintenance technicians in the survey at each of the two Air Force bases.

Since the selected method of performance measurement involved first line supervisor rankings and ratings of technicians, it was also decided that five technicians should be rated by each supervisor.

Williams Field AFB has one AF Wing, the 82nd Training Wing, and involves primarily T37 and T38 aircraft. Maintenance is performed by two squadrons: the Organizational Maintenance Squadron (OMS) and the Field Maintenance Squadron (FMS). For the Williams study, it was elected to randomly draw 18 shift supervisors from each of the two squadrons. Supervisors with less than 4 reporting technicians were not included in the draw. If a supervisor selected in the draw had 4 or 5 reporting technicians, each of these reporting technicians was included in the survey. If a selected supervisor had more than 5 reporting technicians, random selection was made of 5 technicians to be included in the survey. The number of technicians assigned to the Williams FMS squadron in October was 500, with 480 assigned to the OMS squadron. Thus the selected sample design provided approximately the following percentages of the maintenance squadron personnel (82nd AF Wing):

<u>Squadron</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Design Sample Size</u>	<u>Sample % of Population</u>
FMS	500	90	18.0
DMS	480	90	18.6

Shift supervisors were drawn randomly across all three shifts and all shifts are represented in the sample. Technicians reporting to several of the selected supervisors were both military and civilian, and of both sexes.

Luke AFB has two AF Wings; the 405th Tactical Wing was selected for the survey study and involves primarily F15 aircraft. The maintenance organization is defined as a Production-Oriented Maintenance Organization (POMO) and includes three squadrons: Aircraft Generation (AGS), Component Repair (CRS) and Electrical Maintenance (EMS). Similar procedures to that used at Williams AFB were applied in selecting the survey sample from the Luke 405th Wing. Twelve shift supervisors were to be randomly drawn from the list of shift supervisors in each squadron, and for supervisors having more than 5 reporting technicians, a random draw was to be made of the 5 technicians to be included in the study. Because of researcher transportation difficulties, only the day and swing shifts were included in the Luke study and thus all mid-shift supervisors were excluded from the draw. Further, some shift supervisors were on temporary duty assignments and were not available. For these and other reasons, the selection of shift supervisors for the sample was less random at Luke AFB than at Williams AFB. The selected sample design provided approximately the following percentages of the maintenance squadron personnel (405th AF Wing):

<u>Squadron</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Design Sample Size</u>	<u>Sample % of Population</u>
AGS	800	60	7.5
CRS	463	60	13.0
EMS	330	60	18.2

The writer feels that the selected, stratified sample design is appropriate for this type of research study in which comparative performance judgments must be made by supervisory personnel. The shift supervisors work most closely with the maintenance technicians and are best able to judge their performances. In most cases, the supervisory work groups included between 5 and 10 technicians. Some thought was given to also having the technicians selected for the study rated by the second-level supervisor (shop or unit supervisor). This procedure was ruled out, however, because of the question of how to weight the performance ratings at two levels of supervision. All random draws were made from a table of 4-place random digits.

### Conduct of the Surveys

At each of the two AF bases, a classroom was available to conduct the surveys. The supervisor surveys were conducted first, over several days, followed later by the surveys of selected technicians. All surveys were conducted in the classroom, after brief oral instructions, and questionnaires were collected as participants completed their input and left the room. To minimize interference with work requirements of the maintenance squadrons, it was necessary to have multiple survey sessions at each base for both shift supervisors and the technicians. Maximum attendance at any session was approximately 20, with a minimum of 2.

The writer was assisted in the survey at Williams AFB by USAF Captain Joel R. Hickman, a graduate student on temporary AFIT assignment to Arizona State University, and USAF Captain Jerry Raney of the Williams AFB maintenance organization. At Luke AFB, the writer was assisted by Mr. Mark Bramlett, a graduate student on research assignment at Arizona State University, and USAF Captain Bob Tilton of the Luke AFB maintenance organization. All survey sessions were supervised by one or more of the above, including evening and early morning sessions for swing- and mid-shift personnel. Needless to say, this involved numerous round trips from ASU.

Supervisors attending the early round of survey sessions (for supervisors drawn in the samples) were given a list of 5 of their reporting technicians who were also drawn for inclusion in the study. For each name on these lists, a technician survey control number was also assigned. The supervisors were instructed to use only the technician survey control numbers in completing the Supervisors Technical Information and Performance Rankings Form and the Supervisors Technician Motivation Evaluation questionnaires. All responses were to be placed directly on the survey instruments (and would be hand scored). Supervisors were permitted to take the list of technicians with them at completion of the session so that they could assign the technicians to report to the classroom for completion of the Maintenance Technician Survey during the multi session times for technician surveys. Thus a supervisor only needed to part with one of his reporting technicians at a time, for a period of approximately one hour.

The supervisor survey and the technician survey each required one hour or less for completion. In the technician survey sessions, instructions were given to read the opening material and complete the Biographic Information page before proceeding to the survey questions. Only one technician, of all surveyed at both AF bases, exercised his/her right to withdraw from the survey. A few other technicians failed to show, however, even after extra sessions were scheduled and held. In general response was excellent.

Technicians were instructed to respond to the 150 question survey by (1) entering their assigned survey control number (written in the survey booklet and

also on a machine graded response form) in the block at the top of the form for machine scoring, and (2) enter their responses to the 150-question survey on the machine scoring form. A copy of the machine scoring form, IBM 1230 Document No. 511, is included in Appendix B. The form has response fields for exactly 150 questions. Technicians were instructed to leave the heading information blank. The completed form as developed by each technician was inserted in the survey booklet when submitted, and a check was made to verify the survey control number (identification number) with that written inside the survey brochure.

#### Processing of Data

A FORTRAN IV computer program was developed for processing the input data into printed output information and a set of punched cards with data prepared for input to the Biomedical Data Processing Software Package known as BMDP<sup>1</sup>. The program, designed to run data for one squadron at a time, is given in Appendix C with output for Williams AFB, FM Squadron. The program is available on punched cards and on a magnetic tape file, currently set up on the Univac 1142 Computing System at Arizona State University. The program is designed to include Mapping and requires 1143 words of program bank and 95,944 words of data bank as presently constituted. Data dimensions are as follows:

- (1) Number of supervisors per squadron--up to 20
- (2) Number of technicians per squadron--up to 200

The FORTRAN program utilizes three types of input data, corresponding to the three survey instruments employed. These types of data are fully documented in the program and may be summarized as follows:

DATA1(I,J) - Inputs from the Supervisors Technical Information and Performance Rankings Form, Part I. The five technicians reporting to each supervisor are first identified by technician survey control numbers; then the technical information data of Part I is entered. Coding is by hand directly from the survey instrument. Eventually, this data is coupled to the survey data for each of the 5 reporting technicians. J is the supervisor counter (1-20) and I is the number of field positions needed per supervisor (40 available, 15 used).

DATA2(N,K) - Inputs from Part II of the Supervisors Technical Information and Performance Rankings Form (the speed and quality performance rankings for each technician), the Supervisors Technician Motivation Evaluation form, and the Biographic Information section of the Maintenance Technician Survey. Coding is by hand from the survey instruments. K is the technician counter (1-200) and N is the number of field positions needed per technician (56 available, 29 used prior to the later data coupling operations).

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1. BMDP (Biomedical Data Processing) is a software program for performing statistical evaluations on data, developed by the Department of Mathematics, School of Medicine, University of California at Los Angeles.



DATA3(I,J,K) - Input from the 150-question Maintenance Technician Survey, which is machine scored. Four input data cards are used for each technician's data. K is the technician counter (1-200), J allows for up to 5 cards per technician (4 are currently used), and I is the number of field positions per input card (72).

The technician survey control number, which appears on each of the three types of data input is used to couple all data to each particular technician. First, the data in the DATA1(I,J) file is added to the DATA2(N,K) file by technician. Then the DATA3(I,J,K) file is summarized by factor, question responses are averaged across each factor and the factor data is added to DATA2(N,K). After coupling, DATA2(N,K) contains all of the appropriate data for each technician in the squadron, for a total of 56 fields of information. It should be noted here that the 150 questions in the Maintenance Technician Survey result in only 18 predictor variables or factors.

Appendix C shows an example run of the FORTRAN program for one squadron, Williams AFB, FM squadron. It may be noted that echo checks are made of the input data, output data from DATA2(N,K) is printed following data collection, and a set of punched cards is output with most of the same data, prepared for use by the BMDP statistical package. The punched card output is on 2 cards, each 25I3 format. For input to BMDP, the technician number is unnecessary and the variables of squadron code, supervisor code, AFSC, status code and supervision code were considered not directly pertinent to performance. Thus the 50 variables used by the BMDP package are as shown in Figure 4, using appropriate letter names.

Output decks from the several FORTRAN data processing runs (one for squadron) were then input to the BMDP statistical package and in particular the 2R stepwise, linear multiple regression program. For each squadron, three runs were initialized: one in which the Performance Speed Rating (A) is the dependent variable and the Performance Quality Rating (B) is included as another independent variable, one in which the Performance Quality Rating (B) is the dependent variable and the Performance Speed Rating (A) is included as another independent variable, and one in which the dependent variable is a weighted transform of the two performance measures and neither appear as an independent variable. The latter is the most significant.

Hickman made a small survey of senior maintenance officers in which he included questions on the relative importance of speed vs. accuracy of performance relative to current Air Force mission (Hickman, 1979). The results favored accuracy, at least in peace time, over speed, though both were considered of importance. This writer elected to weight speed by 0.4 and accuracy by 0.6 in developing a transformed variable. Thus  $ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B$ . These proportional weightings are elective. For a summary discussion on the BMDP2R program see the 1977 Series P Manual (University of California, 1977).

Appendix E provides an example output from the BMDP2R program, for the FM squadron at Williams AFB when the transformed variable  $ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B$  is used as dependent. The punched card output data from the FORTRAN program is read in format 25F3.0/25F3.0. One variable is added to allow for the ZZ transform. Having established ZZ, variables A and B are deleted by using only variables 3 through 51 in the analysis. Printing is established for the covariance matrix, the correlation matrix, the input data distributions, the step analysis of variances (ANOVA), the stepwise regression coefficients, the partial correlations, the predicted values and residuals, and the summary. Plots

Figure 4

BMDP2R Variable Identity

A	Speed Rating	AA	Clearance for Remove/Replace
B	Quality Rating	BB	No Internal Components
C	Job Curiosity	CC	Hours Between Equipment Servicing
D	Persistence	DD	Quality Technical Information
E	Professional Identification	EE	Quality Test Equipment
F	Organizational Identification	FF	Technician Knowledge
G	Self Starter Tract	GG	Technician Skill
H	Work Shift	HH	Satisfaction Ind. Motives
I	Enlist Year	II	Homogeneity of Attitude
J	Skill Level	JJ	Sat. Interpersonal Relationships
K	Current Duty Assignment Year	KK	Satisfaction with Supervision
L	Current Equipment Assignment Year	LL	Structure
M	Months in Current Assignment	MM	Rewards
N	Sex	NN	Risk
O	Equipment Type	OO	Warmth
P	Rank	PP	Conflict
Q	Hours/Shift	QQ	Identity
R	Days Between Breaks	RR	Locality
S	No. Additional Duties	SS	Sat. Pay and Benefits
T	Hours Additional Duties	TT	Social Status
U	No. Clubs	UU	Fatigue Trait
V	No. Persons Supervised	VV	Ascendancy
W	Months Supervision	WW	Responsibility
X	Weight Handled	XX	Emotional Stability
Y	Clearance for Service	YY	Sociability

requested include the normal probability plot of residuals and a detrended (trend removed) normal probability plot of residuals.

The BMDP2R computer program computes estimates of the parameters of a multiple linear regression equation in a stepwise manner. Variables are entered (forward stepping) or removed (backward stepping) one at a time according to any of four possible criteria. As may be noted in the BMDP2R sample output in Appendix E, control limits on the stepwise procedure are established by specifying F-levels to Enter and Remove and a Tolerance based on whether an entry or removal of a variable will produce an  $R^2$  (accountability level) change, when compared to previously entered independent variables, exceeding the tolerance. The first numbers in ENTER and REMOVE establish entry limits and the second numbers in ENTER and REMOVE are used as remove limits. The particular numbers selected for use have been found to work well in providing good predictor variables with a very low level of multicollinearity; i.e., a high level of confidence can be placed on the variables selected for the prediction equation at the termination of the stepwise procedure.

At each step in the stepwise regression, an ANOVA is developed and the following parameters are printed: F ratio, R (multiple correlation coefficient),  $R^2$  (which in percent form accounts for the variation in the dependent variable which can be accounted for by the independent variables included at the step), and the Standard Error of the Estimate. In general,  $R^2$  values of 0.70 and better are considered very good in subjective research [70 percent accountability].

### Results of the Study

Williams Air Force Base. For the Field Maintenance Squadron, data was collected from 18 supervisors and for 89 technicians. Sixty-three of the technicians worked day shift, 26 worked swing shift, none were mid-shift. Seven of the technician respondents were female, 18 of the technician respondents were civilians, 25 of the technician respondents supervised others in some capacity. Four of the technicians evaluated by their supervisors were "no shows" for the technician survey. The computer output from the FORTRAN data processing program is provided in Appendix E.

FMS Statistical Results. As described earlier, three statistical computer runs were made from the data for each squadron, using the BMDP2R stepwise linear multiple regression model. The selection of dependent variable was varied.

Table 7 shows the FMS data after processing for statistical distribution properties. It may be noted that the mean speed of performance rating by supervisors, across the squadron, is 6.5467 with a standard deviation of 2.1008. Likewise the mean quality of performance rating, across the squadron, is 7.3067 with a standard deviation of 2.0466. Letter names were applied to the variables as shown earlier in Figure 4. Coefficients of variation were high for M (months in current assignment), S (number of additional duties), T (hours on additional duties), LL (number of service clubs), V (number of persons supervised), W (months in supervision), VV (ascendency trait), WW (responsibility trait). Using the stopping criteria discussed earlier, the stepwise forward and backward regression included 26 steps when A (performance speed rating) was used as the dependent variable and resulted in the summary table shown in Table 8. The final model included 10 significant predictor variables, including the performance quality rating. The resulting prediction equation is

Table 7  
Williams AFB, FM Squadron Data Showing Statistical Distribution Parameters

Variable No.	Variable Name	Mean	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Smallest Value	Largest Value	Smallest Std Score	Largest Std Score	Page	5
1	A	6.5467	2.1000	.3209	-.7979	3.3748	1.0000	10.0000	-2.6403	1.9438	2	
2	B	7.3067	2.0466	.2801	-1.1017	3.0140	1.0000	10.0000	-2.6403	1.9438		
3	C	3.0000	1.0000	.3333	-.5600	2.1067	1.0000	4.0000	-1.0000	1.0000		
4	D	2.0533	1.0615	.3720	-.7167	1.7184	1.0000	4.0000	-1.7459	1.0802		
5	E	3.0400	1.0324	.3396	-.6549	2.1469	1.0000	4.0000	-1.7459	1.9398		
6	F	2.8133	1.0093	.3588	-.6280	1.7433	1.0000	4.0000	-1.7966	1.1757		
7	G	2.7700	1.0885	.3944	-.3291	1.7744	1.0000	4.0000	-1.6166	1.1392		
8	H	1.2800	.4520	.3531	.9604	1.7184	1.0000	2.0000	-1.6166	1.5928		
9	I	67.6800	19.5239	.2811	-2.6797	9.3655	.0000	79.0000	-3.4358	1.4105		
10	J	4.5800	2.0549	.4506	-1.3340	3.0140	.0000	79.0000	-2.2191	1.1874		
11	K	63.2800	26.7993	.4267	-1.8063	4.7120	.0000	79.0000	-2.3438	1.5822		
12	L	65.5233	25.0579	.3821	-2.0834	2.7604	.0000	79.0000	-2.6169	1.5358		
13	M	8.8267	17.3708	.2146	2.1309	10.5650	.0000	99.0000	-2.6169	4.6551		
14	N	1.0133	.1853	.3602	-2.1309	7.6295	.0000	2.0000	-2.6299	2.5077		
15	OP	1.4400	2.7700	.3600	-2.0834	1.5534	.0000	3.0000	-2.0607	1.8234		
16	P	4.9467	2.7700	.3600	-2.0834	1.5534	.0000	8.0000	-1.7858	1.1023		
17	Q	7.6533	1.6541	.2162	-3.2482	14.5545	.0000	12.0000	-4.0292	2.2884		
18	R	4.6267	1.3920	.2910	-2.4492	9.0589	.0000	7.0000	-3.3219	1.7040		
19	S	.0133	.9138	.1000	1.2409	3.3225	.0000	3.0000	-6.712	2.6119		
20	T	1.4800	2.4400	.1689	1.5868	4.0020	.0000	8.0000	-6.065	2.6717		
21	U	.6133	1.0767	.1755	1.5868	6.3485	.0000	5.0000	-5.596	4.0742		
22	V	1.0800	2.0319	.1891	2.2627	9.1939	.0000	11.0000	-5.315	6.3215		
23	W	5.3067	17.8214	.2730	4.2127	23.0175	.0000	99.0000	-3.3580	3.1882		
24	X	39.1333	31.6374	.2085	2.0800	7.0171	.0000	140.0000	-1.2369	2.2462		
25	Y	1.8800	1.9438	.2020	-2.401	2.3191	.0000	4.0000	-1.9919	1.9363		
26	AA	16.3733	13.3454	.3352	.6886	2.4238	.0000	50.0000	-1.1973	2.0410		
27	AB	1.5000	10.6140	.8449	.5128	3.1721	.0000	300.0000	-1.1836	1.6570		
28	AC	3.6667	1.0946	.2915	-5.377	1.6606	.0000	5.0000	-3.3497	1.1081		
29	AD	2.8533	1.9431	.6810	-1.0372	4.5548	.0000	5.0000	-3.5175	1.1048		
30	AE	3.5333	1.0045	.2843	-1.3295	5.0788	.0000	5.0000	-3.7084	1.4903		
31	AF	3.4667	.9390	.2697	-1.5295	4.0788	.0000	32.0000	-2.3272	1.5289		
32	AG	21.0533	10.6224	.5036	-1.3304	3.6654	.0000	28.0000	-2.2644	1.5289		
33	AH	23.4467	8.7300	.3736	-1.8413	4.0505	.0000	24.0000	-2.4464	1.5289		
34	AI	24.1067	10.2147	.4237	-1.5541	4.3707	.0000	42.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
35	AJ	20.9733	9.6769	.4619	-1.7531	4.0749	.0000	31.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
36	AK	21.9467	9.2603	.4219	-1.6253	4.3542	.0000	33.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
37	AL	23.4267	9.4593	.4016	-1.6134	4.3125	.0000	33.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
38	AM	23.1467	9.9454	.4297	-1.6035	4.3125	.0000	33.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
39	AN	22.5467	9.5015	.4172	-1.6035	4.3125	.0000	33.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
40	AO	22.5467	9.5015	.4172	-1.6035	4.3125	.0000	33.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
41	AP	20.6133	8.0000	.3919	-1.5151	4.3542	.0000	33.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
42	AQ	14.4133	11.5864	.8034	-2.167	1.3307	.0000	33.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
43	AR	18.0533	12.3378	.6811	-1.150	1.3307	.0000	33.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
44	AS	15.0667	11.5864	.7711	-1.150	1.3307	.0000	33.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
45	AT	16.3333	6.5109	.4016	-1.4709	1.7867	.0000	31.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
46	AU	.7733	2.2966	.2951	-1.244	3.3317	.0000	3.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
47	AV	1.0667	2.2966	.2951	-1.244	3.3317	.0000	3.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
48	AW	1.0667	2.2966	.2951	-1.244	3.3317	.0000	3.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
49	AX	1.0667	2.2966	.2951	-1.244	3.3317	.0000	3.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
50	AY	1.0667	2.2966	.2951	-1.244	3.3317	.0000	3.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
51	AZ	7.0027	1.9691	.2812	-1.0408	3.7681	1.0000	10.0000	-3.0485	1.5222		

Table 8

BMDP2R Summary for Williams AFB, FM Squadron with Performance  
Speed Rating A as the Dependent Variable

SUMMARY TABLE				DATE	PAGE	
STEP	ENTERED	VARIABLE	REMOVED	01JUN60	52	14
1	1					
2	2					
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99	99					
100	100					

$$A = -0.669 + 0.608B + 0.358F + 1.107H - 1.151N + 0.148P + 0.382S + 0.025X \\ - 0.790Y + 0.003CC + 0.253EE \text{ [78\% prediction]}$$

The multiple R for the above equation is 0.8848 and 78 percent of the variation in A is accounted for.

Table 9 shows similar results when B (performance quality rating) is the dependent variable. The final model included only 5 significant variables after processing through 22 steps. The resulting prediction equation is

$$B = 0.768 + 0.566A + 0.780C - 0.010L + 0.279R - 0.109V \text{ [76\% prediction]}$$

The multiple R for the above equation is 0.8722 and 76 percent of the variation in B is accounted for.

Table 10 shows similar results when the transformed dependent variable  $ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B$  is used and A and B are deleted. After 29 steps, only 3 predictor variables remain and the resulting equation is

$$ZZ = 1.599 + 1.300E + 0.219P + 0.009X \text{ [65\% prediction]}$$

The multiple R for the above equation is 0.8077 and 65 percent of the variation in ZZ is accounted for. Of course, if we accept a larger tolerance relative to the partial correlations, and more predictor variables, more of the variation in ZZ can be accounted for. For example, after 18 steps, there are 14 predictor variables which account for 78 percent of the variation in ZZ. At that point the equation is

$$ZZ = 1.856 + 0.936E + 0.336G - 0.418H + 0.139J - 0.012L + 0.187P + 0.214S \\ - 0.340U + 0.017X - 0.340AA + 0.377GG + 0.056II - 0.039PP \\ - 0.020SS \text{ [78\% prediction]}$$

It may be noted from the above that 11 more predictor variables (and the questionnaire data to support them) are needed to provide a 12 percent improvement in accountability. Further, multicollinearity may be present.

Although not included in this report, the prediction and residues tables in the computer reports show that when A is used as the dependent variable, only one time in 75 predictions evaluated did the number of standard deviations between actual and predicted exceed 3 and in only one other trial did it exceed 2. Thus the prediction capability is quite good. When B is used as the dependent variable, in 75 predictions the standard deviation between actual and predicted exceeded 3 once and exceeded 2 on three other trials. With ZZ as the dependent variable, in 75 trials the standard deviation between actual and predicted exceeded 3 once and 2 in four other trials.

**Table 9**  
**BMDP2R Summary for Williams AFB, FM Squadron with Performance**  
**Quality Rating B as the Dependent Variable**

SUMMARY TABLE		DATE 011080	PAGE 49
STEP NO.	VARIABLE REMOVED	F-TO- REMOVE	NUMBER OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLES INCLUDED
1	ENTERED	1.353289	1
2	1 A	10.1272	2
3	3 C	4.1107	3
4	18 M	1.8002	4
5	12 L	3.27746	5
6	22 V	1.9802	6
7	10 J	1.9706	7
8	21 U	1.6676	8
9	15 S	1.3619	9
10	23 A	1.0700	10
11	17 G	2.1683	11
12	13 M	2.3534	12
13		1.1016	13
14			14
15			15
16			16
17			17
18			18
19			19
20			20
21			21
22			22

Table 10

BMDP2R Summary for Williams AFB, FM Squadron with Transformed  
Variable  $ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B$  as the Dependent Variable

YOUNG:MUP2R		DATE 022580	PAGE 54	16
SUMMARY TABLE		VARIABLE		
STEP	ENTERED	REMOVED		
1	5 E			
2	14 P			
3	18 H			
4	3 C			
5	21 U			
6	12 L			
7	24 X			
8	10 J			
9	29 DD			
10	11			
11	12			
12	34 I			
13	14 A			
14	32 G			
15	19 S			
16		29 DD		
17		3 C		
18		44 SS		
19		10 J		
20		17 G		
21		19 S		
22		21 U		
23		12 L		
24		34 I		
25		41 AA		
26		26 AA		
27				
28				
29				

F-TO- REMOVE	NUMBER OF VARIABLES INCLUDED	INCREASE IN R <sup>2</sup>	MULTIPLE R <sup>2</sup>	F-TO- ENTER	F-TO- REMOVE
	1	.0899	.7931	5 E	
	2	.0243	.7930	14 P	
	3	.0120	.8030	18 H	
	4	.0107	.8149	3 C	
	5	.0098	.8229	21 U	
	6	.0085	.8389	12 L	
	7	.0084	.8540	24 X	
	8	.0084	.8690	10 J	
	9	.0085	.8842	29 DD	
	10	.0071	.8962	11	
	11	.0071	.9101	12	
	12	.0090	.9253	34 I	
	13	.0102	.9414	14 A	
	14	.0096	.9592	32 G	
.0187	15	.0084	.9770	19 S	
	16	.0084	.9953		
.2413	17	.0009	.7746		
1.6279	18	.0061	.7706		
1.0404	19	.0077	.7622		
1.9560	20	.0075	.7554		
2.0453	21	.0114	.7440		
2.0495	22	.0113	.7334		
2.1802	23	.0123	.7247		
2.5429	24	.0155	.7104		
2.4133	25	.0155	.6920		
2.3200	26	.0133	.6765		
	27	.0133	.6523		

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OMS Results. For the Organizational Maintenance Squadron at Williams AFB, data was collected from 18 supervisors and for 70 technicians. Thirty-two of the technicians worked day shift, 27 worked swing shift, and 11 worked mid-shift; 40 of the technician respondees were female. All were military. Twenty of the technician respondees supervised others in some capacity. Four of the technicians evaluated by their supervisors were "no-shows" for the technician survey. The computer output from the FORTRAN data processing program is provided in Appendix F.

OMS Statistical Results. Table 11 shows the BMDP2R data after processing for statistical distribution properties. It may be noted that the mean speed of performance rating, across the squadron, is 6.7714 with a standard deviation of 1.8971. This may be compared with parallel figures of 6.5467 and 2.1008 for the FMS. For quality of performance for OMS the values were 7.3143 (mean) and 1.8537 (standard deviation). Comparable figures for the FMS were 7.3067 and 2.0466. Coefficients of variation were high for some of the same variables as for FMS. When A was used as the dependent variable, the stepwise regression involved 30 steps and resulted in 8 significant predictor variables. The resulting prediction equation is

$$A = -1.846 + 0.547B + 0.388F + 0.256Q - 0.345R - 0.389LL + 0.784FF \\ + 0.112LL - 0.089QQ \text{ [72\% prediction]}$$

The multiple R for the above equation is 0.8479 and 72 percent of the variation in A is accounted for. The summary is provided in Table 12.

Table 13 shows similar results when B is the dependent variable. The final model includes 15 predictor variables after 29 steps. The resulting equation is

$$B = 0.811 + 0.283A + 0.655D + 0.747F - 0.468G + 0.569J - 1.266N \\ + 0.519\cancel{O} - 0.137P - 0.371R - 0.007X + 0.278EE + 0.422GG \\ - 0.081PP + 0.132UU + 0.152XX \text{ [81\% prediction]}$$

The multiple R for the above equation is 0.8983 and 81 percent of the variation in B is accounted for.

Table 14 shows results when the transformed dependent variable  $ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B$  is utilized. Stopping after 27 steps the multiple regression model gives 11 predictor variables and results in the following equation:

$$ZZ = 1.142 + 0.364D + 0.727F + 0.815J - 1.680N - 0.405R - 0.282AA \\ + 0.268EE + 0.723GG - 0.048II - 0.047PP + 0.133X \text{ [78\% prediction]}$$

The multiple R for the above equation is 0.8846 and 78 percent of the variation in ZZ is accounted for.

Computer program prediction tables show that when A is used as the dependent variable, no trials err by 3 or more standard deviations, three trials err by 2 standard deviations. With B as the dependent variable, the same results are obtained. With ZZ as the dependent variable, in only two cases do the prediction errors approach two standard deviations.

Williams AFB Overall Results. The goal of this research study is to provide a measurement instrument which will model performance effectiveness within an Air Force squadron. Performance is a combination of rate of work and accuracy of work. For the peacetime Air Force, the weightings of 40% on speed and 60% on quality seem reasonable. Therefore, the model which predicts ZZ ( $0.4A + 0.6B$ ) seems most useful.

Similarities and differences may be observed for the ZZ prediction models for the FMS vs. OMS at a 78% level of accountability:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{FMS: } ZZ = & 1.856 + 0.936E + 0.336G - 0.418H + 0.139J - 0.012L + 0.187P \\ & + 0.214S - 0.340U + 0.017X - 0.340AA + 0.377GG + 0.056II \\ & - 0.039PP - 0.020SS \text{ [78\% prediction]}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{OMS: } ZZ = & 1.142 + 0.364D + 0.727F + 0.815J - 1.680N - 0.405R - 0.282AA \\ & 0.268EE + 0.723GG + 0.048II - 0.047PP + 0.133XX \text{ [78\% prediction]}\end{aligned}$$

Variables J, AA, GG, II and PP are common between FMS and OMS. However, several factors which surfaced as significant for FMS are different from those which surfaced for OMS. Table 15 lists the factors which are involved for each squadron.

It is also of interest to note what factors for OMS would provide approximately a 65 percent prediction level (Multiple  $R^2$ ), similar to the 3 factor FMS model. This reduced equation, obtained at step 5 for the OMS data, provides the prediction equation

$$ZZ = -0.187 + 0.907F + 0.864J - 0.466R + 0.215EE + 0.633GG \text{ [67\% prediction]}$$

For the equation, the multiple R is 0.8163 and 67 percent of the variation in ZZ is accounted for. However, the Beta coefficients may be weak.

The results in Table 15, based on  $R^2$  comparisons at approximately 78 percent accountability, show the significant Beta coefficients for the prediction equations, the mean values of the variables from the data collection, predicted values for ZZ from the equations and the actual mean value of ZZ based on supervisor evaluations across each squadron.

Table 11  
Williams AFB, 0M Squadron Data Sharing Statistical Distribution Parameters

VARIABLE		DATE 010480		PAGE		2					
NO.	NAME	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION	SKEWNESS	KURTOSIS	SMALLEST VALUE	LARGEST VALUE	STD SCORE	SMALLEST STD SCORE	LARGEST STD SCORE
1	A	6.7714	1.8971	.2802	-.8931	3.6124	1.0000	10.0000	-3.0422	-1.2018	1.2018
2	B	7.3143	1.8537	.2534	-.9145	3.1840	1.0000	10.0000	-2.8649	-1.4489	1.4489
3	C	3.0000	.9927	.3309	-.6133	2.3359	1.0000	4.0000	-2.0147	-1.0073	1.0073
4	D	3.1143	1.0150	.3259	-.8809	2.5828	1.0000	4.0000	-2.0030	-1.0073	1.0073
5	E	2.8657	.9409	.3261	-.7965	2.3325	1.0000	4.0000	-2.0042	-1.0073	1.0073
6	F	3.0424	1.0417	.3423	-.7663	2.3325	1.0000	4.0000	-2.0041	-1.0073	1.0073
7	G	2.7286	1.2049	.4409	-.5113	1.8343	1.0000	4.0000	-2.0041	-1.0073	1.0073
8	H	1.7000	.7243	.4290	-.5124	1.9855	1.0000	3.0000	-2.0041	-1.0073	1.0073
9	I	74.2571	13.2432	.1783	-5.1035	28.9820	1.0000	79.0000	-5.0072	-3.7631	3.7631
10	J	76.5424	2.8584	.0371	-1.6982	49.9749	1.0000	79.0000	-2.9927	-1.7174	1.7174
11	K	76.9424	2.8673	.0372	-6.4355	50.9889	1.0000	79.0000	-7.1726	-3.8862	3.8862
12	L	6.7424	.9420	.4574	-1.7688	5.9644	1.0000	4.0000	-7.1726	-4.0329	4.0329
13	M	6.9424	.9420	.4574	-3.7384	15.9192	1.0000	4.0000	-7.1726	-4.0329	4.0329
14	N	1.8486	.7014	.3916	-.2405	2.0035	1.0000	3.0000	-4.0329	-1.1814	1.1814
15	O	3.2571	2.4175	.6775	-.6560	2.0035	1.0000	3.0000	-4.0329	-1.1814	1.1814
16	P	3.2571	1.2098	.3515	-3.9912	28.9153	1.0000	10.0000	-1.1714	-1.6401	1.6401
17	Q	5.0571	.8493	.1679	-1.2253	3.9779	1.0000	9.0000	-5.9544	-2.9722	2.9722
18	R	1.6286	.6263	.3878	1.3070	4.7775	1.0000	3.0000	-5.7931	-2.4466	2.4466
19	S	1.5424	.8074	.5190	1.6139	4.7775	1.0000	3.0000	-5.7931	-2.4466	2.4466
20	T	.8957	1.7156	.1937	1.7398	7.1250	1.0000	8.0000	-5.1631	-2.4466	2.4466
21	U	2.7114	4.6573	2.2369	2.3765	7.5832	1.0000	19.0000	-5.1631	-2.4466	2.4466
22	V	93.9286	53.6193	.5739	.7092	2.7316	1.0000	200.0000	-1.1829	-1.8704	1.8704
23	W	2.7114	.9393	.3188	.2353	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8796	-2.0188	2.0188
24	X	2.7114	1.0261	.3504	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8796	-2.0188	2.0188
25	Y	14.2571	10.0602	.7056	1.6263	5.6027	1.0000	45.0000	-1.4722	-3.0559	3.0559
26	AA	18.5714	11.9444	1.2639	1.0838	2.7316	1.0000	300.0000	-1.7644	-1.8887	1.8887
27	AB	3.5424	1.0906	.3944	-1.1219	3.9779	1.0000	5.0000	-2.4233	-1.7444	1.7444
28	AC	1.4424	.7939	.3918	.0396	1.2555	1.0000	4.0000	-2.4233	-1.7444	1.7444
29	AD	3.2571	.8873	.2306	-.4551	2.7316	1.0000	5.0000	-1.7185	-1.9743	1.9743
30	AE	3.2571	6.5317	.2833	-2.3804	9.9166	1.0000	32.0000	-2.0843	-1.6715	1.6715
31	AF	26.9714	6.5405	.2169	-1.7341	6.9099	1.0000	40.0000	-3.5530	-1.5161	1.5161
32	AG	23.7000	6.7057	.2829	-2.4039	9.9166	1.0000	32.0000	-3.5530	-1.5161	1.5161
33	AH	22.5857	6.1556	.2797	-2.4039	9.9166	1.0000	32.0000	-3.5530	-1.5161	1.5161
34	AI	22.5857	6.7773	.2712	-2.7704	10.6935	1.0000	30.0000	-3.5530	-1.5161	1.5161
35	AJ	22.5857	6.7773	.2712	-2.7704	10.6935	1.0000	30.0000	-3.5530	-1.5161	1.5161
36	AK	22.5857	6.7773	.2712	-2.7704	10.6935	1.0000	30.0000	-3.5530	-1.5161	1.5161
37	AL	22.5857	6.7773	.2712	-2.7704	10.6935	1.0000	30.0000	-3.5530	-1.5161	1.5161
38	AM	22.5857	6.7773	.2712	-2.7704	10.6935	1.0000	30.0000	-3.5530	-1.5161	1.5161
39	AN	22.5857	6.7773	.2712	-2.7704	10.6935	1.0000	30.0000	-3.5530	-1.5161	1.5161
40	AO	22.5857	6.7773	.2712	-2.7704	10.6935	1.0000	30.0000	-3.5530	-1.5161	1.5161
41	AP	22.5857	6.7773	.2712	-2.7704	10.6935	1.0000	30.0000	-3.5530	-1.5161	1.5161
42	AQ	22.5857	6.7773	.2712	-2.7704	10.6935	1.0000	30.0000	-3.5530	-1.5161	1.5161
43	AR	22.5857	6.7773	.2712	-2.7704	10.6935	1.0000	30.0000	-3.5530	-1.5161	1.5161
44	AS	22.5857	6.7773	.2712	-2.7704	10.6935	1.0000	30.0000	-3.5530	-1.5161	1.5161
45	AT	22.5857	6.7773	.2712	-2.7704	10.6935	1.0000	30.0000	-3.5530	-1.5161	1.5161
46	AV	16.6424	4.7261	.2687	-.2914	2.7316	1.0000	20.0000	-2.7485	-1.5073	1.5073
47	AW	1.1571	2.0714	.9176	-.2914	2.7316	1.0000	6.0000	-2.7485	-1.5073	1.5073
48	AX	1.1571	2.0714	.9176	-.2914	2.7316	1.0000	6.0000	-2.7485	-1.5073	1.5073
49	AY	1.1571	2.0714	.9176	-.2914	2.7316	1.0000	6.0000	-2.7485	-1.5073	1.5073
50	AZ	1.1571	2.0714	.9176	-.2914	2.7316	1.0000	6.0000	-2.7485	-1.5073	1.5073

### BMDP2R Summary for Williams AFB, OM Squadron with Performance Speed Rating A as the Dependent Variable

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### BMDP2R Summary for Williams AFB, OM Squadron with Performance Quality Rating B as the Dependent Variable

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**BMDP2R Summary for Williams AFB, OM Squadron with Transformed Variable ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B as the Dependent Variable**

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Table 15

Comparison of Multiple Regression Equations for Williams AFB,  
Organizational Maintenance and Field Maintenance Squadrons  
(Compared at  $R^2$  Level of Approximately 78%,  
Dependent Variable is ZZ)

Factor	FMS			OMS		
	Beta Coeff.	Mean	Contr.	Beta Coeff.	Mean	Contr.
1. D - Persistence				+0.364	3.114	1.134
*2. E - Prof. Identification	+0.936	3.040	2.845			
3. F - Organ. Identification				+0.727	3.043	2.212
4. G - Self Starter Trait	+0.336	2.760	0.927			
5. H - Work Shift (performance lower in swing and mid shifts)	-0.418	1.280	-0.535			
6. J - Skill Level	+0.139	4.560	0.634	+0.815	4.857	3.959
7. L - Current Equipment Assignment Year	-0.012	65.573	-0.787			
8. N - Sex (performance lower for male)				-1.680	0.943	-1.584
*9. P - Rank	+0.187	4.947	0.925			
10. R - Days Between Breaks (performance lower with longer work weeks)				-.405	5.057	-2.048
11. S - No. of Additional Duties	+0.214	0.613	0.131			
12. U - No. of Clubs	-0.340	0.613	-0.208			
*13. X - Weight Handled	+0.017	39.133	0.665			
14. AA - Clearance for Remove/Replace of Components	-0.340	2.467	-0.839	-0.282	2.929	-0.826
15. EE - Quality of Test Equip.				+0.268	1.143	0.306
16. GG - Technician Skill	+0.377	3.467	1.307	0.723	3.857	2.789
17. II - Homogeneity of Group Attitude	+0.056	23.947	1.341	+0.048	26.971	1.295
18. PP - Organizational Conflict	-0.039	22.547	-0.879	-0.047	22.200	-1.043
19. SS - Satisfaction with Pay and Benefits	-0.020	18.843	-0.377			
20. XX - Emotional Stability				+0.133	-1.786	-0.238
ZZ Intercept			<u>1.856</u>			<u>1.142</u>
Predicted Mean Performance Level ZZ for Squadron			7.006			7.098
Actual Mean Performance Level ZZ for Squadron (Based on Supervisor Evaluations)			7.003			7.097

\*Present in FMS final 3 factor model.

Luke Air Force Base. For the Component Repair Squadron, data was collected from 12 supervisors and for 58 technicians. Thirty of the technicians worked day shift and 28 worked swing shift, 8 of the technician respondees were female, 3 of the respondees were civilians, 17 of the technician respondees supervised others in some capacity. Five of the technicians evaluated by their supervisors were "no-shows" for the technician survey. The computer output from the FORTRAN data processing program is provided in Appendix G.

CRS Statistical Results. Table 16 shows the CRS data after processing by the BMDP package for statistical distributions properties. The mean speed of performance rating by supervisors, across the squadron, is 7.0508 with a standard deviation of 2.4735. The mean quality of performance rating is 7.8136 with a mean of 2.3229. High coefficients of variation are noted for LL (number of clubs), W (months of supervision) and WW (responsibility trait). Using the same stepwise stopping criteria as for the Williams AFB data, the stepwise regression included 13 steps when variable A (performance speed rating) was used as the dependent variable, resulting in the summary table shown in Table 17. The final most efficient model includes only 3 predictor variables and results in the following prediction equation:

$$A = -0.442 + 0.481B + 0.201V + 1.002GG \text{ [70\% accountability]}$$

Multiple R for the above equation is 0.8338 and 70 percent of the variation in A is accounted for.

A maximum R of .8691, with 76 percent explanation, is obtained with an 8 factor model after 8 steps.

$$A = -1.104 + 0.269B + 0.510F - 0.337U + 0.138V + 0.249AA \\ - 0.004CC + 1.145GG - 0.131XX \text{ [76\% accountability]}$$

Table 18 shows similar results when B (quality performance rating) is used as the dependent variable. The efficient model includes 7 variables after 31 steps, resulting in the equation

$$B = 1.014 + 0.266A + 0.623C + 0.590D - 0.039K - 0.960N + 3.655\cancel{O} \\ + 0.359DD \text{ [77\% accountability]}$$

The multiple R for the above equation is 0.8747 and 77 percent of the variation in B is accounted for.

Table 19 shows the results when the transformed variable  $ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B$  is used as the dependent variable and A and B are deleted. The model stops iteration only after 42 steps and includes 18 variables as indicated in the summary. The prediction model is



Table 16

Luke AFB, 405th CR Squadron Data Showing Statistical Distribution Properties

VARIABLE		STANDARD		COEFFICIENT		SKEWNESS		KURTOSIS		SMALLEST		LARGEST		DATE		PAGE		2	
NO.	NAME	DEVIATION	OF VARIATION	OF VARIATION	OF VARIATION	OF VARIATION	OF VARIATION	OF VARIATION	OF VARIATION	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	020480	5	5	5	STD SCORE	STD SCORE
1	A	7.0500	2.1725	3.50	3.50	-1.7674	2.8515	2.8515	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.1923	1.1923
2	B	7.0116	2.3277	3.59	3.59	-1.3274	2.5466	2.5466	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.1913	1.1913
3	C	3.2712	1.0477	3.20	3.20	-1.3408	3.8023	3.8023	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					.6957	.6957
4	D	3.3412	1.0742	3.18	3.18	-1.3976	3.4703	3.4703	.8888	.8888	.8888	.8888	.8888					3.7181	3.7181
5	E	3.2542	1.0102	3.10	3.10	-1.3008	3.7105	3.7105	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					2.383	2.383
6	F	2.9831	1.2105	3.09	3.09	-1.8283	2.0470	2.0470	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0229	1.0229
7	G	1.4237	1.5633	3.95	3.95	-2.2737	2.0467	2.0467	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
8	H	4.7258	23.1775	3.67	3.67	-2.3937	7.0454	7.0454	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
9	I	3.2542	1.1741	3.85	3.85	-1.5485	4.7154	4.7154	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
10	J	4.4184	26.7237	4.08	4.08	-1.5485	5.1307	5.1307	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
11	K	43.3220	30.5865	4.80	4.80	-1.5485	3.4722	3.4722	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
12	L	5.3559	9.1119	1.70	1.70	-1.5485	5.6243	5.6243	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
13	M	.7427	.4241	1.52	1.52	-1.2038	2.4405	2.4405	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
14	N	.8984	.3048	.33	.33	-2.5689	7.6795	7.6795	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
15	O	3.0149	2.0719	.68	.68	-1.0068	3.6745	3.6745	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
16	P	7.1889	7.4606	3.72	3.72	-2.2737	7.6745	7.6745	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
17	Q	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
18	R	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
19	S	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
20	T	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
21	U	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
22	V	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
23	W	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
24	X	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
25	Y	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
26	Z	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
27	AA	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
28	BB	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
29	CC	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
30	DD	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
31	EE	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
32	FF	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
33	GG	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
34	HH	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
35	II	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
36	JJ	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
37	KK	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
38	LL	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
39	MM	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
40	NN	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
41	OO	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
42	PP	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
43	QQ	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
44	RR	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
45	SS	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
46	TT	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
47	UU	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
48	VV	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
49	WW	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
50	XX	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
51	YY	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224
52	ZZ	.3559	.6889	1.93	1.93	-1.9155	6.2239	6.2239	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000					1.0224	1.0224

Table 17

BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405th CR Squadron with Performance  
Speed Rating A as the Dependent Variable

YUUNHM,BMDP2R		DATE 020480		PAGE 34		11													
SUMMARY TABLE		VARIABLE		REMOVED		R		MULTIPLE		INCREASE		F-TO-		F-TO-		NUMBER OF		INDEPENDENT	
STEP	NO.	ENTERED	REMOVED										REMOVE	REMOVE					
1	1	2 B				.7109	.5342	.42											
2	2	22 G				.8116	.6567												
3	3	22 V				.8338	.6952												
4	4	20 F				.8412	.7076												
5	5	20 CC				.8490	.7207												
6	6	49 XX				.8559	.7326												
7	7	24 AA				.8637	.7460												
8	8	21 U				.8637	.7564												
9	9		21 U			.8637	.7460												
10	10		26 AA			.8559	.7326												
11	11		49 XX			.8490	.7207												
12	12		20 CC			.8412	.7076												
13	13		22 V			.8338	.6952												

Table 18  
BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405th CR Squadron with Performance  
Quality Rating B as the Dependent Variable

SUMMARY TABLE		DATE 020480		PAGE 57		14	
STEP NO.	VARIABLE ENTERED	VARIABLE REMOVED	MULTIPLE R	INCREASE IN R <sup>2</sup>	F-TO-ENTER	F-TO-REMOVE	NUMBER OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLES INCLUDED
1	A		.7109	.5342	65.3670		1
2	E		.8109	.6567	19.5912		2
3	C		.8232	.6777	.1225		3
4	OO		.8370	.7006	.0210		4
5	T		.8446	.7134	.0229		5
6	I		.8527	.7271	.0128		6
7	K		.8734	.7632	.0137		7
8	D		.8784	.7681	.0361		8
9	N		.8806	.7754	.0050		9
10	OO		.8880	.7886	.0073		10
11	W		.8930	.7974	.0132		11
12	V		.8974	.8054	.0088		12
13	V		.9039	.8171	.0079		13
14	7	20 I	.9039	.8171	.0117	.0027	14
15	6		.9066	.8219	.0000		15
16	CC		.9091	.8265	.0048		16
17	Y		.9118	.8315	.0047		17
18	L		.9150	.8372	.0049		18
19	BB		.9184	.8434	.0058		19
20	NN		.9230	.8520	.0062		20
21	6	57 6	.9206	.8475	.0086	1.2037	21
22	6	6 6	.9174	.8416	.0045	1.5965	22
23	HH	27 HH	.9141	.8307	.0059	1.5764	23
24	CC	28 CC	.9082	.8249	.0050	1.3029	24
25	Y	25 Y	.9050	.8141	.0058	1.5008	25
26	L	26 L	.9025	.8144	.0046	1.4959	26
27	V	27 V	.8949	.8008	.0134	3.4457	27
28	W	28 W	.8900	.7921	.0088	3.1133	28
29	OO	29 OO	.8821	.7781	.0140	3.2802	29
30	OO	30 OO	.8747	.7650	.0131	2.9431	30
31	II	34 II					31

Table 19

BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405th CR Squadron with Transformed  
Variable ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B as the Dependent Variable

SUMMARY TABLE		DATE 022180		PAGE 64		16	
STEP NO.	ENTERED	REMOVED	INCREASE IN MSQ	F-TU-FNIER	F-TU-REMOVE	NUMBER OF VARIABLES INCLUDED	
1	4 D		.3354	28.2551		1	
2	J2 56		.2226	27.6996		2	
3	3 C		.0664	9.5485		3	
4	24 CC		.0440	7.0282		4	
5	26 AA		.0432	7.7958		5	
6	12 LA		.0182	3.4348		6	
7	10 J		.0396	8.5894		7	
8	11 K		.0380	9.6713		8	
9	34 KA		.0151	4.0748		9	
10	5 E		.0108	3.0386		10	
11	44 MM		.0070	2.0275		11	
12	17 Q		.0078	2.3062		12	
13	14 P		.0072	2.2032	.0594	13	
14		10 J	-.0002			14	
15	14 M		.0072	2.3038		15	
16	9 I		.0056	1.8301		16	
17	42 59		.0059	1.9584		17	
18		16 P	-.0002		.0755	18	
19	21 U		.0044	2.2356		19	
20	44 M		.0045	1.5408		20	
21	30 EE		.0038	1.3498		21	
22	13 M		.0059	2.1520		22	
23	25 Y		.0030	1.0996		23	
24	31 FF		.0037	1.3756		24	
25		4 U	-.0001		.0553	25	
26	43 RM		.0051	1.7439		26	
27	44 46		.0061	2.4553		27	
28	34 11	5 F	-.0001		.0380	28	
29	45 11		.0044	2.0370		29	
30	45 11		.0064	3.0872		30	
31		4 U	-.0000		.0171	31	
32	22 Y		.0071	3.5306		32	
33	14 M		.0027	1.3602		33	
34	44 55		.0026	1.3297		34	
35	44 55		.0014	2.5711		35	
36		16 K	-.0019		.7484	36	
37		4 U	.0019		1.0220	37	
38		42 40	.0025		1.3350	38	
39		45 11	.0041		2.1622	39	
40		12 L	.0041		3.1801	40	
41		40 00	-.0062		1.6824	41	
42		44 55	-.0015		2.5277	42	
			-.0043			18	

$$\begin{aligned} ZZ = & 2.369 + 0.805C - 0.088I - 0.031K + 0.048M + 1.382Q - 0.631R \\ & + 0.209T - 0.387U - 0.136V - 1.015Y + 1.181AA - 0.011CC + 0.483EE \\ & - 0.410FF + 0.754GG + 0.069II - 0.055RR + 0.278WW \text{ [92\% accountability]} \end{aligned}$$

The multiple regression R for the above equation is 0.9566 and 92 percent of the variation in ZZ is accounted for.

Approximately 77 percent of the variation in ZZ can be accounted for by only 7 variables and the resulting prediction equation

$$\begin{aligned} ZZ = & -0.481 + 0.748C + 0.303D + 0.298J - 0.017L + 0.446AA \\ & - 0.005CC + 1.095GG \text{ [77\% accountability]} \end{aligned}$$

At the 92% level of accountability for ZZ, 3 residuals varied by 2 standard deviations, none varied by as much as 3 standard deviations.

EMS Results. For the Electrical Maintenance Squadron, data was collected from 11 supervisors and for 51 technicians. 29 of the technicians worked day shift and 22 worked swing shift. Four of the technician respondees were female, all of the respondees were military, 18 of the technician respondees supervised others in some capacity. Three of the technicians evaluated by their supervisors were "no-shows" for the technician survey. The computer output from the FORTRAN data processing program is provided in Appendix H.

EMS Statistical Results. The mean speed of performance rating by supervisors, across the squadron, is 6.5769 with a standard deviation of 2.4443 as shown in Table 20. For the quality of performance ratings, the mean is 7.4038 with a standard deviation of 1.9328. When A (speed of performance) was used as the dependent variable, the BMDP program iterated through 43 steps and produced the following prediction equation with 17 variables:

$$\begin{aligned} A = & -0.112 + 0.343B + 0.475D - 1.076H + 17.035\emptyset - 1.680Q \\ & - 1.001S + 0.440T - 0.009X + 0.384AA + 0.958DD \\ & - 0.310EE - 0.895FF + 1.101GG - 0.252JJ + 0.146NN \\ & - 0.284WW - 0.316XX \text{ [90\% accountability]} \end{aligned}$$

The multiple regression R for the above equation is 0.9476 and 90 percent of the variation in A is accounted for. Table 21 shows the summary results.

At an accountability level of approximately 77 percent, the resulting equation contains 10 predictor variables

Table 20  
Luke AFB, 405th EM Squadron Data Showing Statistical Distribution Properties

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VARIABLE NO.	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION	SKEWNESS	KURTOSIS	SMALLEST VALUE	LARGEST VALUE	SMALLEST STD SCORE	LARGEST STD SCORE
1 A	6.5769	2.4773	.3716	-.4153	2.7044	.0000	10.0000	-2.6008	1.4005
2 B	7.4038	1.9328	.2611	-.7994	5.2659	.0000	10.0000	-3.8307	1.3432
3 C	7.5000	1.2127	.1651	-.7741	2.9877	.0000	4.0000	-2.0616	1.2369
4 D	2.4154	1.3307	.5088	-.7077	2.3004	.0000	4.0000	-1.9654	1.0405
5 E	2.4154	1.2249	.4798	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	-2.0842	1.1034
6 F	2.7885	1.2885	.4621	-1.0138	2.4632	.0000	4.0000	-2.0842	1.1034
7 G	2.5577	1.2244	.4983	-.6560	2.4632	.0000	4.0000	-2.0842	1.1034
8 H	1.4038	22.7534	.3401	-2.0020	1.7639	.0000	2.0000	-3.0286	1.1173
9 I	4.5385	1.4343	.3160	-2.6327	8.1021	.0000	7.0000	-3.0286	1.1173
10 J	4.5385	1.4343	.3160	-2.3827	7.9629	.0000	7.0000	-3.0286	1.1173
11 K	7.9808	24.8882	.3165	-2.3182	6.4815	.0000	7.0000	-3.0286	1.1173
12 L	4.6711	26.6247	.3991	-2.0182	5.3292	.0000	7.0000	-3.0286	1.1173
13 M	6.1923	13.6649	2.2038	3.8358	20.8653	.0000	8.0000	-2.5056	1.4435
14 N	.8462	.3493	.4304	-3.0837	4.5035	.0000	1.0000	-4.4325	1.7015
15 U	.9231	.2491	.2915	-3.0837	10.6612	.0000	1.0000	-3.4306	1.2223
16 P	2.0249	1.7870	.6215	-.8971	3.8619	.0000	7.0000	-3.4306	1.2223
17 Q	2.4231	1.1814	.2939	-2.9825	10.1557	.0000	7.0000	-3.4306	1.2223
18 R	4.8077	1.8891	.3908	-.9688	1.3129	.0000	1.0000	-2.5885	1.8912
19 S	.8444	1.0258	.1557	-.7644	2.3362	.0000	3.0000	-.9374	1.1501
20 T	2.0941	2.7958	1.3099	2.7044	10.9966	.0000	3.0000	-.9374	1.1501
21 V	2.2500	2.5992	1.1557	2.7044	4.7338	.0000	3.0000	-.9374	1.1501
22 Y	1.4412	2.5992	1.7607	2.7044	1.6912	.0000	18.0000	-5.5126	1.0354
23 X	2.8442	65.2268	.0873	-.2330	1.6912	.0000	20.0000	-1.1550	3.0234
24 A	9.9038	1.3207	.1357	-.3579	1.5496	.0000	4.0000	-1.3207	1.6113
25 B	1.6923	1.6923	.7647	-.3579	2.3762	.0000	5.0000	-1.3207	1.6726
26 C	2.1923	15.5873	.9532	-.3579	2.3762	.0000	5.0000	-1.3207	1.6726
27 D	2.1923	98.8803	.9532	-.3579	2.3762	.0000	5.0000	-1.3207	1.6726
28 E	3.1578	1.4664	.5377	-.7777	2.1663	.0000	30.0000	-1.0491	1.9845
29 F	3.2308	2.2071	1.0415	-.7777	4.1844	.0000	5.0000	-1.0491	1.0883
30 G	3.2308	1.3321	.7185	-.7777	4.1844	.0000	5.0000	-1.0491	1.0883
31 H	3.2308	8.0765	.2446	-1.7209	10.8574	.0000	4.0000	-2.3955	1.5689
32 I	2.7615	9.1875	.3383	-1.8226	6.1490	.0000	4.0000	-2.3955	1.5689
33 J	2.7615	7.1470	.3346	-1.8226	6.1490	.0000	4.0000	-2.3955	1.5689
34 K	2.7615	7.1470	.3346	-1.8226	6.1490	.0000	4.0000	-2.3955	1.5689
35 L	2.7615	7.1470	.3346	-1.8226	6.1490	.0000	4.0000	-2.3955	1.5689
36 M	2.7615	7.1470	.3346	-1.8226	6.1490	.0000	4.0000	-2.3955	1.5689
37 N	2.7615	7.1470	.3346	-1.8226	6.1490	.0000	4.0000	-2.3955	1.5689
38 O	2.7615	7.1470	.3346	-1.8226	6.1490	.0000	4.0000	-2.3955	1.5689
39 P	2.7615	7.1470	.3346	-1.8226	6.1490	.0000	4.0000	-2.3955	1.5689
40 Q	2.7615	7.1470	.3346	-1.8226	6.1490	.0000	4.0000	-2.3955	1.5689
41 R	2.7615	7.1470	.3346	-1.8226	6.1490	.0000	4.0000	-2.3955	1.5689
42 S	2.7615	7.1470	.3346	-1.8226	6.1490	.0000	4.0000	-2.3955	1.5689
43 T	2.7615	7.1470	.3346	-1.8226	6.1490	.0000	4.0000	-2.3955	1.5689
44 U	2.7615	7.1470	.3346	-1.8226	6.1490	.0000	4.0000	-2.3955	1.5689
45 V	2.7615	7.1470	.3346	-1.8226	6.1490	.0000	4.0000	-2.3955	1.5689
46 W	2.7615	7.1470	.3346	-1.8226	6.1490	.0000	4.0000	-2.3955	1.5689
47 X	2.7615	7.1470	.3346	-1.8226	6.1490	.0000	4.0000	-2.3955	1.5689
48 Y	2.7615	7.1470	.3346	-1.8226	6.1490	.0000	4.0000	-2.3955	1.5689
49 Z	2.7615	7.1470	.3346	-1.8226	6.1490	.0000	4.0000	-2.3955	1.5689
50	2.7615	7.1470	.3346	-1.8226	6.1490	.0000	4.0000	-2.3955	1.5689

Table 21  
BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405th EM Squadron with Performance  
Speed Rating A as the Dependent Variable

YUUNMM-BMDP2R		DATE 020400	PAGE 65	16				
SUMMARY TABLE STEP NO.	VARIABLE ENTERED	VARIABLE REMOVED	M	MULTIPLE R <sup>2</sup>	INCREASE IN R <sup>2</sup>	F-TO- ENTER	F-TO- REMOVE	NUMBER OF VARIABLES INCLUDED
1	B		.36	.4404	.4404	39.3440		1
2	AX		.7390	.5461	.1057	11.4147		2
3	D		.7853	.6166	.0705	8.8300		3
4	M		.8190	.6708	.0542	7.2341		4
5	E		.8335	.6947	.0239	3.5951		5
6	EE		.8468	.7170	.0224	3.5551		6
7	Y		.8550	.7310	.0140	2.2917		7
8	VV		.8636	.7459	.0149	2.5147		8
9	S		.8700	.7569	.0110	1.9003		9
10	K		.8809	.7759	.0190	3.4855		10
11	MM		.8884	.7893	.0133	2.5283		11
12	MM		.9031	.8156	.0244	5.5785		12
13	MM		.9174	.8417	.0260	6.2507		13
14	DD		.9235	.8529	.0112	2.8141		14
15		S	.9234	.8526	-.0002	1.2951	.0563	15
16	C		.9261	.8574	.0050	1.3874		16
17	AX		.9289	.8629	.0053	1.4910		17
18	N		.9323	.8692	.0043	1.7326		18
19	SS		.9357	.8756	.0041	2.3019		19
20	JJ		.9400	.8837	.0059	1.7232		20
21	O		.9432	.8944	.0047	2.0056		21
22	Q		.9467	.9010	.0047	1.9234		22
23	FF		.9533	.9088	.0078	2.4660		23
24	FF		.9544	.9147	.0059	1.9485		24
25	U		.9585	.9184	.0039	1.2978		25
26	U		.9602	.9220	.0034	1.1280		26
27	MM	SD VV	.9601	.9218	-.0002	1.8340	.0585	27
28	AA	I A	.9629	.9270	.0052	3.3508	.0746	28
29	AA	J C	.9670	.9351	.0084	1.5039	.0165	29
30	QV		.9688	.9386	.0035	1.5039		30
31	LL		.9709	.9422	.0040	1.7539		31
32		33 MM	.9707	.9422	-.0005		.2006	32
33		14 M	.9700	.9409	-.0013		.5710	33
34		21 U	.9695	.9398	-.0011		.5048	34
35		18 M	.9473	.9356	-.0042		1.9491	35
36		37 LL	.9431	.9275	-.0081		3.6689	36
37		42 MM	.9401	.9217	-.0058		2.3964	37
38		12 LL	.9471	.9160	-.0057		2.2663	38
39		43 MM	.9522	.9067	-.0093		3.5394	39
40		44 SS	.9476	.8979	-.0088		3.0992	40

$$A = -0.563 + 0.751B + 0.750D - 0.360E - 1.128H - 0.521S \\ + 0.266T - 0.192EE + 0.711GG - 0.379XX - 0.245YY \text{ [77\% accountability]}$$

Table 22 shows the results when B (performance quality) is used as the dependent variable. After 37 iterations the resulting model contains 13 variables, with the prediction equation as

$$B = 0.646 + 0.188A + 0.651E + 2.376H + 0.409P + 0.115T - 0.121X \\ - 0.288Y - 0.012CC + 1.290DD + 0.213HH - 0.081II \\ - 0.177JJ - 0.269WW \text{ [85\% accountability]}$$

The equation provides a multiple R of 0.9225 and 85 percent of the variation in B is accounted for.

At an accountability level of approximately 77 percent, 11 variables are present in the prediction equation. Thus the inclusion of only two additional variables in this case increases the accountability from 77 to 85 percent.

Table 23 shows the results when the transformed variable  $ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B$  is used as the dependent variable. After 26 steps in the multiple regression program, the prediction equation contains 10 variables.

$$ZZ = 1.173 + 0.939H + 2.682\emptyset + 0.383P - 0.338R - 0.825S + 0.332T \\ + 1.101GG - 0.145II + 0.193UU + 0.324VV \text{ [70\% accountability]}$$

The multiple R for the above equation is 0.8363 and 70 percent of the variation in ZZ is accounted for.

To expand the accountability to approximately 77 percent requires the 14 variables shown below:

$$ZZ = 0.944 + 0.933H + 3.401\emptyset + 0.324P - 0.365R - 0.705S + 0.255T \\ - 0.624U + 0.106W + 0.299AA + 1.016GG - 0.176II + 0.070QQ \\ + 0.114UU + 0.267VV \text{ [77\% accountability]}$$

Examination of the predicted values and residuals shows only one residual with a standard deviation of 2, none with 3.

AGS Results. For the Aircraft Generation Squadron, data was collected from 11 supervisors and for 41 technicians. Twenty-three of the technicians worked day shift and 18 worked swing shift. Five of the technician respondents were female. All of the technicians were military. Nine of the technician respondents supervised others in some capacity. Three of the technicians evaluated by their



Table 22

ТУУННН, ВМУР 2R

**BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405<sup>th</sup> EM Squadron with Transformed Variable ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B as the Dependent Variable**

[illegible]

supervisors were "no-shows" for the maintenance technician survey. The computer output from the FORTRAN data processing program is in Appendix I.

AGS Statistical Results. Statistical distributions are shown in Table 24. Table 25 shows the results with A as the dependent variable. The program stopped after 48 steps with a model containing 40 of the 49 possible dependent variables. Only variables F, H, K, L, M, P, AA, BB and WW did not enter the prediction equation, the equation providing a perfect ( $R = 1.000$ ) prediction of A.

With only 3 variables, the multiple R is 0.9003 and 81 percent of the variation in A is accounted for. This equation is

$$A = -0.899 + 0.765B + 2.690\emptyset - 0.105W \text{ [81\% accountability]}$$

By adding variables N, S, V, XX and YY, a 90 percent accountability for A is obtained.

$$A = -0.113 + 0.703B - 1.115N + 3.493\emptyset - 0.625S + 0.755V \\ - 0.188W - 0.113XX - 0.228YY \text{ [90\% accountability]}$$

With B as the dependent variable, the BMDP program iterates through 43 steps and produces a prediction equation containing 23 variables, while giving an R of 0.9970 and a 99.4% accountability for B (Table 26).

With only 4 variables, an accountability of approximately 80% is obtained.

$$B = 1.785 + 0.851A + 0.515E - 0.031L + 0.104W \text{ [80\% accountability]}$$

By adding variables  $\emptyset\emptyset$ , SS, V and J, an accountability of approximately 90 percent is obtained.

$$B = 1.065 + 0.795A + 0.708E + 0.496J - 0.069L - 0.390V \\ + 0.151W + 0.168\emptyset\emptyset - 0.111SS \text{ [90\% accountability]}$$

In Table 27, results are shown when transformed variable  $ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B$  is used as the dependent variable. After 30 stepwise iterations, the resulting prediction equation contains 12 predictor variables:

$$ZZ = -0.044 + 1.458C + 0.795D - 1.294E + 0.848J - 1.520N \\ - 0.535U - 0.546AA + 0.737DD + 0.440EE + 0.179\emptyset\emptyset \\ - 0.321RR + 0.105TT \text{ [90\% accountability]}$$

Table 24

Luke AFB, 405th AG Squadron Data Showing Statistical Distribution Properties

YUUNHH-HRUP2H

DATE 020480

PAGE

5

2

NO.	VARIABLE	MEAN	STANDARD DEV	COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION	SKELNESS	KURTOSIS	SMALLEST VALUE	LARGEST VALUE	SMALLEST STD SCORE	LARGEST STD SCORE	LARGEST STD SCORE
1	A	6.6903	2.4243	.3621	-1.9090	3.4701	.0000	10.0000	-2.7597	1.3451	1.3451
2	B	7.0952	2.4243	.3621	-1.1448	3.7130	.0000	10.0000	-2.7597	1.3451	1.3451
3	C	3.0852	1.1943	.3195	-1.0405	2.4953	.0000	4.0000	-2.7064	1.7812	1.7812
4	D	2.5434	1.0809	.3341	-1.8135	3.7157	.0000	4.0000	-2.7313	1.6822	1.6822
5	E	2.8333	1.0809	.3341	-1.6970	2.5640	.0000	4.0000	-2.6232	1.6801	1.6801
6	F	2.7113	1.2155	.3376	-1.4920	1.8922	.0000	4.0000	-2.5233	1.6876	1.6876
7	G	1.4056	1.3437	.3376	-1.0722	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.8754	1.7431	1.7431
8	H	4.3810	23.6063	.3471	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.8754	1.7431	1.7431
9	I	4.3810	1.5294	.3471	-1.7620	7.9273	.0000	79.0000	-2.8754	1.7431	1.7431
10	J	4.3810	27.0614	.3471	-2.5650	7.9273	.0000	79.0000	-2.8754	1.7431	1.7431
11	K	23.1551	23.1551	.3321	-1.7620	7.9273	.0000	79.0000	-2.8754	1.7431	1.7431
12	L	11.4452	11.4452	.3321	-2.5650	7.9273	.0000	79.0000	-2.8754	1.7431	1.7431
13	M	11.4452	11.4452	.3321	-1.7620	7.9273	.0000	79.0000	-2.8754	1.7431	1.7431
14	N	9.0857	1.2971	.3354	-1.3432	2.8011	.0000	1.0000	-1.3919	5.7179	5.7179
15	O	7.4286	1.3399	.3354	-2.6599	8.2004	.0000	1.0000	-1.0753	3.2066	3.2066
16	P	7.4286	1.2509	.3354	-1.0997	7.1535	.0000	1.0000	-1.5737	2.4495	2.4495
17	Q	4.3810	1.2735	.3354	-2.3572	7.4151	.0000	1.0000	-2.3384	1.0245	1.0245
18	R	3.3333	1.2735	.3354	-1.5731	4.4259	.0000	7.0000	-2.3384	1.0245	1.0245
19	S	1.0478	2.1294	.3326	1.8333	5.1070	.0000	2.0000	-5.451	1.3980	1.3980
20	T	1.0478	2.1294	.3326	1.8333	5.1070	.0000	2.0000	-5.451	1.3980	1.3980
21	U	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
22	V	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
23	W	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
24	X	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
25	Y	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
26	Z	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
27	AA	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
28	AB	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
29	AC	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
30	AD	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
31	AE	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
32	AF	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
33	AG	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
34	AH	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
35	AI	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
36	AJ	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
37	AK	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
38	AL	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
39	AM	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
40	AN	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
41	AO	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
42	AP	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
43	AQ	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
44	AR	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
45	AS	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
46	AT	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
47	AV	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
48	AW	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
49	AX	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
50	AY	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650
51	AZ	2.5952	1.1512	.3376	3.6217	15.8303	.0000	4.0000	-3.012	3.2650	3.2650

Table 25

BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405th AG Squadron with Performance  
Speed Rating A as the Dependent Variable

SUMMARY TABLE		DATE 020480		PAGE 76		16	
STEP	NO.	ENTERED	VARIABLE	REMOVED	F-TU- REMOVE	NUMBER OF VARIABLES INCLUDED	F-TU- ENTER
1	1	2 B				1	62.1891
2	2	23 W				2	12.9545
3	3	15 O				3	20.7210
4	4	22 V				4	9.0381
5	5	14 N				5	3.5125
6	6	19 S				6	4.2541
7	7	50 YY				7	3.6428
8	8	49 AA				8	2.0264
9	9	3 C				9	2.3644
10	10	34 J				10	2.6569
11	11	35 JJ				11	3.3906
12	12	39 MM				12	5.1243
13	13	28 CC				13	2.6053
14	14	42 W				14	3.3180
15	15	4 D				15	3.2148
16	16	30 EE				16	4.8819
17	17	31 FF				17	2.5919
18	18	34 KK				18	1.5920
19	19	36 MM				19	1.3940
20	20	43 RR				20	1.2929
21	21	44 SS				21	1.4780
22	22	41 PP				22	3.7711
23	23	26 Y				23	4.2301
24	24	24 X				24	3.5814
25	25				.001Y	25	5.4365
26	26				.0484	26	
27	27					27	2.9617
28	28					28	1.6772
29	29					29	1.5404
30	30					30	2.5105
31	31					31	2.8259
32	32					32	3.6619
33	33					33	3.5248
34	34					34	1.2885
35	35					35	4.5113
36	36					36	5.4120
37	37					37	6.5350
38	38					38	1.7846
39	39					39	3.1558
40	40					40	3.1043
41	41				.009u	41	4.0412
42	42				.042J	42	19.9557
43	43					43	41.6789
44	44					44	11.4476
45	45					45	.....
46	46					46	.....
47	47					47	.....
48	48					48	.....

Table 26

BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405th AG Squadron with Performance  
Quality Rating B as the Dependent Variable

YOUNMH-BMDP2R		DATE 020480	PAGE 45	16
SUMMARY STEP	TABLE VARIABLE	ENTERED	REMOVED	
1	A	7801		
2	B	8359		
3	L	8712		
4	E	8921		
5	00	9420		
6	SS	9418		
7	XX	9481		
8	J	9534		
9	CC	9588		
10	EE	9645		
11	D	9724		
12	MM	9754		
13	RR	9810		
14	HH	9832		
15	TT	9893		
16	YY	9919		
17	66	9934		
18	KK	9944		
19	NN	9949		
20	UU	9954		
21	SS	9960		
22	YY	9967		
23	5	9970		
24	6	9970		
25	BB	9976		
26	UU	9978		
27	LL	9982		
28	YY	9985		
29	KK	9985		
30	PP	9987		
31	41	9990		
32	42	9990		
33	43	9989		
34	44	9988		
35	45	9986		
36	46	9982		
37	47	9978		
38	48	9973		
39	49	9973		
40	50	9970		
41	51	9970		
42	52	9970		
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242	252	9970		
243	253	9970		
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245	255	9970		
246	256	9970		
247	257	9970		
248	258	9970		
249	259	9970		
250	260	9970		
251	261	9970		
252	262	9970		
253	263	9970		
254	264	9970		
255	265	9970		
256	266	9970		
257	267	9970		
258	268	9970		
259	269	9970		
260	270	9970		
261	271	9970		
262	272	9970		
263	273	9970		
264	274	9970		
265	275	9970		
266	276	9970		
267	277	9970		
268	278	9970		
269	279	9970		
270	280	9970		
271	281	9970		
272	282	9970		
273	283	9970		
274	284	9970		
275	285	9970		
276	286	9970		
277	287	9970		
278	288	9970		
279	289	9970		
280	290	9970		
281	291	9970		
282	292	9970		
283	293	9970		
284	294	9970		
285	295	9970		
286	296	9970		
287	297	9970		
288	298	9970		
289	299	9970		
290	300	9970		
291	301	9970		
292	302	9970		
293	303	9970		
294	304	9970		
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296	306	9970		
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303	313	9970		
304	314	9970		
305	315	9970		
306	316	9970		
307	317	9970		
308	318	9970		
309	319	9970		
310	320	9970		
311	321	9970		
312	322	9970		
313	323	9970		
314	324	9970		
315	325	9970		
316	326	9970		
317	327	9970		
318				

Table 27

BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405th AG Squadron with Transformed Variable  $ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B$  as the Dependent Variable

SUMMARY TABLE		DATE	PAGE	PAGE	16
STEP NO.	INTELETH	022180	55	55	
1	1 D				
2	2 D				
3	3 D				
4	4 D				
5	5 D				
6	6 D				
7	7 D				
8	8 D				
9	9 D				
10	10 D				
11	11 D				
12	12 D				
13	13 D				
14	14 D				
15	15 D				
16	16 D				
17	17 D				
18	18 D				
19	19 D				
20	20 D				
21	21 D				
22	22 D				
23	23 D				
24	24 D				
25	25 D				
26	26 D				
27	27 D				
28	28 D				
29	29 D				
30	30 D				

The above equation gives a multiple  $R = 0.9481$  and 90 percent of the variation in ZZ is accounted for. For 77 percent accountability, the factors of E, N, U, AA, EE drop out but H is added.

An examination of residuals showed no cases with 2 or more standard deviations.

Luke AFB Overall Results. Table 28 provides a summary comparison for the three maintenance squadrons supporting the 405<sup>th</sup> Tactical Wing at Luke AFB. Comparisons are made at an  $R^2$  level of approximately 0.77 (77 percent or higher accountability). Similarities and differences between results for the three squadrons may be observed below, when the transformed variable ZZ is the dependent variable.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CRS: } ZZ = & -0.481 + 0.748C + 0.303D + 0.298J - 0.017L + 0.446AA \\ & - 0.005CC + 1.095GG \text{ [77\% accountability]} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EMS: } ZZ = & 0.944 + 0.933H + 3.401\emptyset + 0.324P - 0.365R - 0.705S \\ & + 0.255T - 0.624U + 0.106W + 0.299AA + 1.016GG \\ & - 0.179II + 0.070QQ + 0.114UU + 0.267VV \text{ [77\% accountability]} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AGS: } ZZ = & -1.055 + 0.671C + 0.604D + 1.202H + 0.313J + 0.297DD \\ & + 0.136\emptyset\emptyset - 0.252RR + 0.103TT \text{ [77\% accountability]} \end{aligned}$$

A similar comparison may be made at an  $R^2$  comparable level of approximately 0.90 (90 percent accountability). Again ZZ is the dependent variable.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CRS: } ZZ = & 2.369 + 0.805C - 0.088I - 0.031K + 0.048M + 1.382Q \\ & - 0.631R + 0.209T - 0.387U - 0.136V - 1.015Y + 1.181AA \\ & - 0.011CC + 0.483EE - 0.410FF + 0.754GG + 0.069II \\ & - 0.055RR + 0.278WW \text{ [92\% accuracy]} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{EMS: Not Possible [Maximum } R^2 \text{ obtained} = 80\%]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AGS: } ZZ = & -0.044 + 1.456C + 0.795D - 1.294E + 0.848J - 1.520N \\ & - 0.535U - 0.546AA + 0.737DD + 0.440EE + 0.179\emptyset\emptyset \\ & - 0.321RR + 0.105TT \text{ [90\% accountability]} \end{aligned}$$



Table 28

Comparison of Multiple Regression Equations for Luke AFB 405th TAC Wing,  
Component Repair, Electrical Maintenance, and Aircraft Generation  
Squadrons at Approximately 77% Accountability ( $R^2 = 0.77$ )

Factor	CRS			EMS			AGS		
	Beta Coeff.	Mean	Contr.	Beta Coeff.	Mean	Contr.	Beta Coeff.	Mean	Contr.
1. C - Job Curiosity	+0.748	3.328	2.489				+0.671	3.095	2.077
2. D - Persistence	+0.303	3.259	0.988				+0.604	3.143	1.898
3. H - Work Shift				+0.933	1.404	1.310	+1.202	1.405	1.689
4. J - Skill Level	+0.298	4.500	1.341				+0.313	4.381	1.371
5. L - Equipment Assign. Year	-0.017	64.414	-1.095						
6. O - Equipment Type				+3.401	0.923	3.139			
7. P - Rank				+0.324	2.287	0.916			
8. R - Days Between Breaks				-0.365	4.808	-1.755			
9. S - No. Add. Duties				-0.705	0.885	-0.624			
10. T - Hours Add. Duties				+0.255	2.096	0.535			
11. U - No. of Clubs				-0.624	0.250	-0.156			
12. W - Months in Supervision				+0.106	2.846	0.302			
13. AA - Clearance for Remove/Replace	+0.446	2.035	0.908	+0.299	2.192	0.655			
14. CC - Hours Between Equipment Service	-0.005	75.603	-0.378				+0.297	3.429	1.018
15. DD - Quality Tech. Information									
16. GG - Technician Skill	+1.095	3.552	3.889	+1.016	3.481	3.357			
17. II - Homogeneity of Group Att.				-0.179	27.462	-4.916			
18. OO - Organization Warmth							+0.136	25.167	3.423
19. QQ - Organization Identity				+0.070	22.712	1.590			
20. RR - Assignment Locality							-0.252	24.000	-6.048
21. TT - Social Status				+0.114	16.385	1.868	+0.103	24.905	2.565
22. UU - Fatigue Trait				+0.267	-1.058	-0.283			
23. W - Ascendency Trait									
ZZ Intercept			-0.481			+0.944			-1.055
Predicted Mean Performance Level ZZ for Squadron			7.661			7.062			6.940
Actual Mean Performance Level ZZ for Squadron (Based on supervisor ratings)			7.638			7.073			6.933

From the above it may be observed that to increase  $R^2$  from 0.77 to 0.90 requires 11 more variables for CRS and 4 more variables for AGS. For the data collected from EMS, the maximum multiple  $R^2$  is approximately 80 percent. Comparison in Table 28 is therefore made at the 77% accountability level. No factors surfaced as significant for all 3 squadrons. Factors C, D, H, J, AA and GG surfaced as significant in two of the three squadrons.

Differences in squadron technician responses relative to supervisor performance ratings are clearly evident. Across the squadron, 23 of the 48 dependent variables surfaced as significant predictors of performance at the  $R^2$  level of 0.77 (77 percent accountability).

In Table 29, results for CRS and AGS are compared at approximately the 90% level of accountability. We note that the eleven additional factors provide a somewhat better estimate of the mean ZZ performance score for CRS. The prediction error at the mean is 0.08 percent with the 18 variables included as compared to a prediction error at the mean of 0.30 percent with 7 variables included. For AGS, however, the addition of 4 variables worsens the prediction error of the mean. It may also be noted in Table 30 that the factors of M (months in current assignment), T (hours on additional duties), U (number of service clubs), V (number of persons supervised), and WW (responsibility trait) contribute little to the prediction of squadron performance ZZ.

Overall Results Across 82nd ATC Wing at Williams AFB and 405<sup>th</sup> TAC Wing at Luke AFB. A comparison between the summary regression results in Table 15 (82nd ATC) and the results in Table 28 (405<sup>th</sup> TAC) shows the following (based on 77-78 percent accountability and ZZ as the dependent variable):

- (1) Twenty independent variables (predictor factors) surfaced as significant for one or both of the two maintenance squadrons of the 82nd ATC; 23 independent variables surfaced as significant for one or two of the three maintenance squadrons at the 405<sup>th</sup> TAC.
- (2) Eleven of the same independent variables surfaced at the two different Wings, namely:
  - D. Persistence [3 squadrons - OMS, CRS, AGS]
  - H. Work Shift [3 squadrons - FMS, EMS, AGS]
  - J. Skill Level [4 squadrons - FMS, OMS, CRS, AGS]
  - L. Equipment Assignment Year [2 squadrons - FMS, CRS]
  - P. Rank [2 squadrons - FMS, EMS]
  - R. Days Between Breaks [2 squadrons - OMS, EMS]
  - S. Number of Additional Duties [2 squadrons - OMS, EMS]
  - U. Number of Clubs [2 squadrons - FMS, EMS]
  - AA. Clearance for Remove/Replace [4 squadrons - FMS, OMS, CRS, EMS]
  - GG. Technician Skill [4 squadrons - FMS, OMS, CRS, EMS]
  - II. Homogeneity of Group Attitude [3 squadrons - FMS, OMS, EMS]
- (3) Nine factors surfaced for the 82nd ATC that did not surface for the 405<sup>th</sup> TAC, namely:

Table 29

Comparison of Multiple Regression Equations for Luke 405<sup>th</sup> TAC Wing  
for Component Repair and Aircraft Generation Squadrons at  
Approximately 90% Accountability  
( $R^2 = 0.90$  or higher)

Factor	CRS			AGS		
	Beta Coeff.	Mean	Contr.	Beta Coeff.	Mean	Contr.
1. C - Job Curiosity	+0.805	3.328	2.679	+1.458	3.095	4.513
2. D - Persistence				+0.795	3.143	2.499
3. E - Prof. Ident.				-1.294	2.952	-3.820
4. I - Enlist. Year	-0.088	68.897	-6.063			
5. J - Skill Level				+0.848	4.381	3.715
6. K - Duty Assign. Year	-0.031	67.328	-2.087			
7. M - Months Curr. Assign.	+0.048	5.448	0.262			
8. N - Sex				-1.520	0.786	-1.195
9. Q - Hours/Shift	+1.382	7.310	10.102			
10. R - Days Between Breaks	-0.631	4.466	-2.818			
11. T - Hrs. Add. Duties	+0.209	0.862	0.180			
12. U - No. of Clubs	-0.387	0.293	-0.113	-0.535	0.238	-0.127
13. V - No. Persons Supervised	-0.136	1.190	-0.162			
14. Y - Clearance for Servicing	-1.015	2.086	-2.117			
15. AA - Clearance for Remove/Replace	+1.181	2.035	2.403	-0.546	2.500	-1.365
16. CC - Hours Between Equip. Servicing	-0.011	75.603	-0.832			
17. DD - Quality Tech. Infor.				+0.737	3.429	2.527
18. EE - Quality Test Equip.	+0.483	3.138	1.516	+0.440	1.786	0.786
19. FF - Technician Knowledge	-0.410	2.983	-1.223			
20. GG - Tech. Skill	+0.754	3.552	2.678			
21. II - Homogeneity of Group Attitude	+0.069	27.035	1.865			
22. OO - Organization Warmth				+0.179	25.167	4.505
23. RR - Assign. Locality	-0.055	20.996	-1.153	-0.321	24.000	-7.704
24. TT - Social Status				+0.105	24.905	2.615
25. WW - Responsibility	+0.278	0.569	0.158			
ZZ Crossing			<u>2.369</u>			<u>-0.044</u>
ZZ Prediction			7.644			6.905
ZZ Actual Per Supervisory Evaluations			7.638			6.933

- \*E. Professional Identification [positive][shows for AGS at  $R^2 \approx .90$ ]
  - F. Organizational Identification [positive]
  - G. Self Starter Trait [positive]
  - \*N. Sex [negative contribution for males][shows for AGS at  $R^2 \approx .90$ ]
  - X. Weight Handled [positive]
  - \*EE. Quality of Test Equipment [positive][shows for CRS and AGS at  $R^2 \approx .90$ ]
  - PP. Organizational Conflict [negative contribution]
  - SS. Satisfaction with Pay and Benefits [negative contribution]
  - XX. Emotional Stability [negative contribution]
- (4) Twelve factors surfaced for the 405<sup>th</sup> TAC that did not surface for the 82nd ATC, namely:
- C. Job Curiosity [positive]
  - O. Equipment Type [positive]
  - T. Hours on Additional Duties [positive]
  - W. Months in Supervision [positive]
  - CC. Hours Between Equipment Services [negative contribution]
  - DD. Quality of technical information [positive]
  - OO. Organizational Warmth [positive]
  - QQ. Organizational Identification [positive]
  - RR. Assignment Locality [negative contribution]
  - TT. Social Status [positive]
  - UU. Fatigue Trait [positive--affecting performance negatively]
  - VV. Ascendency Trait [negative contribution]
- (5) The total number of factors which surfaced as significant in one or both AF Wings is 32 of the 48 possible. The following factors included in the questionnaires did not surface in the regression equations [for 77-78% accountability].
- I. Enlistment Year
  - K. Current Duty Assignment Year
  - M. Months in Current Assignment
  - \*Q. Hours Per Shift
  - \*V. Number of Persons Supervised by Technician
  - \*Y. Clearance for Servicing Equipment
  - BB. Number of Internal Components
  - \*FF. Technician Knowledge
  - HH. Group Satisfaction of Individual Motives
  - JJ. Satisfaction with Interpersonal Relations
  - KK. Satisfaction with Supervision
  - LL. Organization Structure
  - MM. Organization Rewards
  - NN. Organization Risks
  - \*WW. Responsibility
  - YY. Sociability

Some of the above factors did surface as significant predictors when either A or B alone were used as the dependent variable, namely:

---

\*Factors show significance at Luke 405<sup>th</sup> at 90% accountability level.

Y, V, Q, FF, LL, NN and WW. Also, at the 92% accountability level for ZZ with data from the CRS, Q, V, Y, FF and WW surfaced.

- (6) It is of interest to observe which factors surfaced when (1) performance speed (A) was used as the dependent variable and when (2) performance quality (B) was used as the dependent variable. Table 30 shows the comparison. Some of these variables did not show significance, however, when the transformed variable  $ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B$  was used as the dependent variable.
- (7) Correlation and covariance analyses were also made from the BMDP output data. In addition normal and detrended normal probability plots were obtained. For all of the survey data, the assumption of normality is by-and-large supported by the data plots, with very few outliers. Plots are essentially linear on the normal probability graphs.

Multicollinearity across independent variables is indicated by large correlation coefficients in the correlation matrix. One of the advantages of the stepwise linear forward and backward multiple regression procedure is the dependent variables are withdrawn from the prediction equations that are correlated with one or more other variables which contribute a larger amount to the predicted quantity. Thus multicollinearity is minimized with proper choice of the stepwise parameters. Remaining correlations in the matrices were mostly between  $\pm 0.2000$ , i.e.,  $-0.2000 < R < +0.2000$ .

Table 30

Comparison of Significant Variables for Predicting Performance  
 Speed (A) vs. Predicting Performance Quality (B).  
 A and B are Excluded as Predictor Variables.

Predictor Variable	Dependent Variable is Performance Speed (A)	Dependent Variable is Performance Quality (B)
C - Job Curiosity	--	X(FMS, CRS)
D - Persistence	X(EMS)	X(OMS, CRS)
E - Prof. Ident.	X(EMS)	X(EMS, AGS)
F - Organization Ident.	X(FMS, OMS, CRS)	X(OMS)
G - Self Starter	--	X(OMS)
H - Work Shift	X(FMS, EMS)	X(EMS)
I - Enlis. Year	--	--
J - Skill Level	--	X(OMS, AGS)
K - Duty Assignment Year	--	--
L - Equip. Assignment Year	--	X(FMS, AGS)
N - Sex	X(FMS, AGS)	X(OMS, CRS)
O - Equipment Type	X(AGS)	X(OMS, CRS)
P - Rank	X(FMS)	X(OMS, EMS)
Q - Hours/Shift	X(OMS)	X(OMS)
R - Days Between Breaks	X(OMS)	X(OMS)
S - No. Add. Duties	X(FMS, EMS, AGS)	--
T - Hrs. Additional Duties	X(EMS)	X(EMS)
U - No. Clubs	X(OMS, CRS)	--
V - No. Persons Supervised	X(CRS, AGS)	X(FMS, AGS)
W - Months Supervision	X(AGS)	X(AGS)
X - Weight Handled	X(FMS)	X(OMS, EMS)
Y - Clearance for Service	X(FMS)	X(EMS)
AA - Clear. Remove/Replace	X(CRS)	--
CC - Hrs. Between Servicing	X(FMS, CRS)	--
DD - Quality Tech. Information	--	X(CRS, EMS)
EE - Quality Test Information	X(FMS, EMS)	X(OMS)
FF - Technician Knowledge	X(OMS)	--
GG - Technician Skill	X(CRS, EMS)	X(OMS)
HH - Sat. Individ. Motives	--	X(EMS)
II - Homogeneity of Attitude	--	X(EMS)
JJ - Sat. Interper. Rel.	--	X(EMS)
LL - Organization Structure	X(OMS)	--
OO - Organization Warmth	--	X(AGS)
PP - Organization Conflict	--	X(OMS)
QQ - Organization Identity	X(OMS)	--
SS - Assign./Locality	--	X(AGS)
UU - Fatigue Trait	--	X(OMS)
WW - Responsibility	--	X(EMS)
XX - Emot. Stability	X(CRS, EMS, AGS)	X(OMS)
YY - Sociability	X(EMS, AGS)	--

## PLANNED PUBLICATIONS

A summary article on this research is being prepared for submission either to the TRANSACTIONS of the American Institute of Industrial Engineers or HUMAN FACTORS, the latter a publication of the Human Factors Society.

## PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL ASSOCIATED WITH RESEARCH

The principal researcher is Hewitt H. Young, P.E., Ph.D., a Professor of Engineering at Arizona State University. Professor Young currently teaches within the Department of Industrial and Management Systems Engineering and directs teaching and research activities in human engineering. He holds the BSME and MSIE degrees from Case Institute of Technology and the Ph.D. degree (Engineering) from Arizona State University. His most recent publication was in HUMAN FACTORS, 1979, 21(4), p. 399-407 in an article entitled, "The Impact of Environment on the Productivity Attitudes of Intellectually Challenged Office Workers." Professor Young was an ASEE/USAF Summer Faculty Fellow in 1978 assigned to the AF Human Resources Laboratory, Advanced Systems Division, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. This current research is an outgrowth of research begun during the summer 1978 period.

The 1978 summer study was supervised by Mr. Robert C. Johnson, research psychologist for AFHRL/ASR. Mr. Johnson has continued his active interest in this research area by serving as program monitor for the current research project. He was particularly helpful in getting Air Force clearance for the study and the effort is much appreciated.

Two graduate students at Arizona State University were also involved in certain aspects of the research effort. Captain Joel R. Hickman, an AFIT graduate student, considered the problem of developing suitable supervisor performance rating scales for technicians as an engineering report effort. His work resulted in the scales for supervisory ratings of technician speed and quality of performance which were used in the research. Captain Hickman received his B.S. degree from the University of California at Los Angeles. He is a career Air Force officer who has now completed the MS degree with industrial engineering major from ASU. Parts of Mr. Hickman's master's engineering report are included in this report. A complete copy of his engineers report can be obtained at reproduction costs from the Department of Industrial and Management Systems Engineering, ASU. Captain Hickman was of invaluable help to the principal researcher because of his knowledge of Air Force organizations and procedures. He also helped with the data collection at Williams AFB. His current assignment is at K.I. Sawyer AFB, Michigan.

The second graduate student involved in the project is Mr. Mark J. Bramlett. Mr. Bramlett helped the author in the conduct of the survey at Luke AFB and with some of the analytic work. He holds B.S. and M.S. degrees from Oklahoma State University and is pursuing the Ph.D. degree at ASU. He also holds a position as graduate research assistant.

## INTERACTIONS WITH AIR FORCE ORGANIZATIONS

The research involved extensive surveys of maintenance technicians and their immediate supervisors at Williams AFB and Luke AFB, Arizona. The survey instruments were developed during the early phases of the project and then reviewed for content with AFHRL/ASR. Mr. Johnson and his staff provided valuable inputs for survey instrument modification. The modified survey instruments were then submitted to AFMPC/DPMYPS (Randolph AFB) for approval by Dr. Gordon A. Eckstrand, Technical Director for ASR Laboratory.

Prior to operational activation of the project, letters were addressed to Headquarters, Tactical Air Command and Headquarters, Air Training Command through Lt. Colonel James A. Cline, USAF, Chief, Advanced Systems Division. These letters requested the assistance and cooperation of the Commands relative to conduct of the surveys at Williams and Luke AFB's. A request was also directed to the Deputy Commander Maintenance at each of the two AFB's for local support of the project. As part of the survey review procedure at AFMPC/DPMYPS, Captain David Gambrell requested letters from Williams and Luke AFB's indicating agreement to participate in the surveys, having reviewed the survey instruments. Clearance was also requested from the two Chief Base Personnel officers, since both military airmen and civilian employees were to be included in the sample. At Williams AFB, meetings were held with Lt. Colonel Lanier (CBPO), Lt. Ford of the personnel office, Mr. Standquist (CCP) in charge of civilian personnel, and local Union representatives. At Luke AFB, meetings were held with Major Love (CBPO), and Mr. Cody (CCP). Cooperation was excellent in getting approvals, which were then forwarded to AFMPC/DPMYPS at Randolph. The researcher also directed a letter to Mr. Galloway of AF/MPKE, Pentagon, to expedite national clearance for the use of civilian employees in the survey, and he in turn provided an authorization letter to AFMPC/DPMYPS.

Approval for conducting the surveys was received from AFMPC/DPMYPS in early October, 1979, and arrangements were initiated to conduct the surveys through Colonel Thomas E. Walker, Deputy Commander Maintenance for the Williams AFB 82nd wing, and Colonel James W. Vorhees, Deputy Commander Maintenance for the Luke AFB 405th Wing. The study was conducted first at Williams AFB, with the invaluable help of Captain Jerry Raney of the DCM's staff. Captain Raney devoted a great deal of time to working with this writer and Captain Joel Hickman in the selection of the sample, providing a suitable classroom for the surveys, following up to see that proper notifications were given to personnel and soliciting attendance, and personally attending all of the survey sessions over a two-week period. The researchers also met with Colonel William J. Breckner, Jr., who is a recent incumbent as 82nd Wing Commander, to explain the purpose of the study and receive his authorization.

At the survey orientation session at Luke AFB, Captain David Bump represented HQTAC and Captain Bob Tilton was assigned by the DCM to work with the researchers on the project. Colonel Charles A. Horner, Wing Commander for the 405th, provided authorization for the study. As at Williams AFB, Captain Tilton took on the important tasks of helping with the sample selection, providing a classroom for the surveys, getting supervisors and technicians to the survey sessions, and personally attending some of the sessions.

The researcher wishes to thank all of those mentioned above, the maintenance squadron commanders and supervisors at both Air Force bases, and the many maintenance technicians who participated in the study for their courteous and valuable contributions to this research effort. Letters of appreciation were sent at an earlier date to Colonel Breckner and Colonel Horner.



## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed Air Force Maintenance Squadron Performance Prediction Model, which will be labeled AFMSPPM and consists of a variety of survey inputs, provides a very good estimate of a squadron's performance level based on results of this research study at Williams and Luke Air Force Bases. The multifactor model, based on survey inputs from a sampling of maintenance technicians and their immediate (shift) supervisors within a squadron, will predict a squadron performance level with a 78 to 92 percent accountability when compared to the average of supervisor performance ratings for the same sample of maintenance technicians. In addition, the survey responses of any one technician, when used as inputs in the AFMSPPM, will provide a good prediction (correlate well) with the supervisor's performance rating for that technician. In this latter case, the coefficient weightings used with the factor responses by a technician are determined across the squadron sample.

The squadron survey model consists of

- (1) a representative sample of technicians responses to 150 survey questions, covering 138 items and 18 factors,
- (2) selected biographical data on each of the sampled technicians
- (3) immediate (shift) supervisor inputs on motivation traits for each of the sampled technicians, and
- (4) immediate supervisor inputs on equipment and environmental factors which may influence each sampled technician's work.

In the research study performance ratings were made, for each of the technicians sampled, of speed and quality of work. These two performance ratings were first independently used as dependent measures in the multiple regression analyses and were then combined into a single performance measure such that speed of work was weighted by 0.4 and quality of work by 0.6. Based on limited inputs to the researcher, these weightings appear to be representative of maintenance commander (DCM) feelings in a peacetime situation. In time of war, speed of work would probably be weighted more heavily.

In the multiple regression analyses, differences in the factors which surfaced as significant for different squadrons may be observed. These differences may be attributed to

- (1) particular aircraft equipment serviced by a squadron,
- (2) organization, construct and activities of the particular maintenance squadron,
- (3) conditions within the squadron at the time of the survey which may influence technician responses,
- (4) personal attitudes and traits of the technicians involved, and
- (5) extent to which an averaging of supervisor performance ratings of a sample of technicians within a squadron actually represent a squadron performance level.

For each particular maintenance squadron, the factors and weightings which surfaced in the multiple regression analyses, when combined in the prediction model, gave an excellent prediction of averaged supervisor performance ratings. Thus the survey model can be employed as a substitute for supervisor performance ratings and has the distinct advantages of (1) involving the technicians themselves, through a sampling process, in rating squadron performance and (2) highlighting those particular factors or conditions which are contributing either positively or negatively to the squadron performance level. Such input provides squadron and wing management with valuable information for improvement and control.

Most of the factors included in the developed AFMSPPM have shown significance as predictors of maintenance squadron performance in at least one of the five squadrons studied. Several of the factors were significant in two or three of the squadrons. At this juncture, therefore, no portion of the survey model should be eliminated. However, additional studies at other Air Force bases and for other squadrons may well suggest that the inclusion of survey questions in support of certain factors is not worthwhile. The general survey model could then be reduced and require less survey input and time.

Based on differences observed to date in applying the AFMSPPM, it would appear that only certain portions of the survey model might be used for particular types of squadrons and/or particular equipment types serviced. That is, all Field Maintenance squadron's in the Air Force may have sufficient similarities such that some factors in the AFMSPPM would often prove significant and other factors would seldom or never prove significant. Likewise, Air Force maintenance squadrons servicing a particular type of aircraft may have particular characteristics which would emphasize certain factors in the model and deemphasize others. Additional research is needed at other Air Force Bases and for a variety of maintenance squadrons to clarify whether either of the above is true.

In conclusion, this research has been a limited effort to (1) develop a comprehensive survey instrument for use with maintenance technicians and their immediate supervisors, combining factors (independent variables) which have shown significance in previous maintenance performance studies, such that the combined responses for a squadron would be predictive of a squadron performance level, and (2) by means of survey data input to a stepwise, linear multiple regression model to generate for a particular squadron a prediction model, which would indicate both squadron performance level and the factors which were contributing to such performance level at a point of time. The results across two Air Force Wings, at two AF bases and involving a total of 5 maintenance squadrons, are very encouraging. The study should be extended to other AF bases.

The AFMSPPM eventually offers the promise, probably in a somewhat reduced form, of

- (1) permitting an AF maintenance squadron or Wing to periodically assess its overall performance level by direct input from the technicians and shift supervisors,
- (2) permitting an AF maintenance squadron or Wing to assess the performance of each technician in a squadron against squadron performance, based solely on inputs from the technicians themselves and selected supervisory inputs on equipment, environment and technician motivation traits,

- (3) establishing a performance predictive model for each squadron type and/or each equipment type,
- (4) permitting a squadron to compare model inputs at two or more points of time and ascertaining those factors which are increasing or decreasing in their contributions towards effective squadron performance, and
- (5) establishing a means for accurate life-cycle costing of maintenance technician activity for a particular type of end item equipment, placed at particular AF bases, and supported by given maintenance squadrons.

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**APPENDICES**

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APPENDIX A

Summary of Important Findings from the Literature Review  
Conducted at Wright-Patterson AFB in Summer 1978.

Some  
Findings of Past Research

1. Maintenance performance measures are significantly affected by hardware system design.
2. For jet engine depot maintenance (turbofans and turbojets), over-hall costs are significantly affected by engine design and operating parameters and average flight hours between engine overhauls.
3. 22% of the variance in time to perform maintenance on autopilot avionics can be attributed to the design of test equipment.
4. PROMIS job selection provides a small increase in job interest and in airman felt utilization of talents and training where assignment is made to first choice at time of enlistment.
5. There is a strong interaction between measured individual differences (and attitudes) and maintenance task performance.
6. Technician skills, knowledge and overall capability are primarily a function of training. Formalized on-job training is more effective than classroom/theoretical training.
7. Measured abilities and values of technicians are useful in ascertaining what particular task characteristics will appeal to certain persons.
8. ASVAB test grades and educational backgrounds of airmen are highly correlated with final school grades (training center).
9. Long-term recall of learned skills is a function of the type of task, learning parameters, retention interval parameters and recall parameters.
10. Persons differ widely in their reactions to location and work environment. Fears can be diminished with familiarity gained through training and experience.
11. Management decisions at the Wing level can significantly affect supply costs.

12. Lack of spares is not a serious deterrant to maintenance performance effectiveness.
13. The Cost Center Performance Measurement System (CCPMS) has not been well received by the Commands, since the output measures are not considered particularly useful. Further, for similar output measure values across units, the actual performance costs vary widely.
14. Style and quality of supervision have highly significant affects on technician performance and job satisfaction.
15. Supervisory conditioning of maintenance tasks has an important impact on technician job satisfaction.
16. Important airman satisfiers, in addition to the quality of supervision, include:
  - job security
  - opportunity for technical training
  - accomplishing work that gives a feeling of achievement
17. Job Guide improvements which incorporate more illustrations, logic and procedural charts, completeness of information, clarity and dual-level of presentation are well-received by maintenance personnel and can significantly affect both performance time and performance accuracy.
18. Human errors by maintenance personnel in the Air Force can be categorized as:
  - 40% - failure to follow procedures
  - 10% - incorrect diagnosis
  - 10% - misinterpretation of communication
  - 20% - inadequate support, tools, test equipment, environment
  - 20% - insufficient attention or caution
19. Environmental temperature and fatigue characteristics both affect performance capability.

20. Other conditions which may impact upon technician performance include:

Organizational climate, including team cohesiveness, structure, warmth, etc.

Personal traits of technician, including job curiosity, persistence, etc.

Assignment location

Impact of Pay and Benefits

Social Status of Occupation

21. Maintenance airmen have a lower degree of job satisfaction than for other AFSC's.
22. Reducing or eliminating present disincentives for maintenance personnel probably is more cost effective than to add new incentives.
23. Adequate feedback on performance is needed for both airmen and supervisors.

## APPENDIX B

### Survey Instruments Used in Study



## MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN SURVEY

The attached survey is part of a research effort being conducted by Arizona State University under contract with the Air Force Office of Scientific Research, and with the cooperation of the Air Force Human Resources Laboratory, Advanced Systems Division, WPAFB, Ohio. The purpose of the survey is to further identify factors which influence performance effectiveness in maintaining Air Force aircraft and missile systems.

Your participation in the Survey is voluntary but strongly desired. Your responses will be held confidential and in no way will impact upon your career nor upon the squadron to which you are assigned. Headquarters USAF Survey Control Number 80-11 has been assigned to this survey.

The value of this research effort is dependent upon the effort you make to provide open, honest responses to each question. Please turn the page and read the Privacy Act Statement and Instructions before proceeding. Thank you for your valued cooperation.

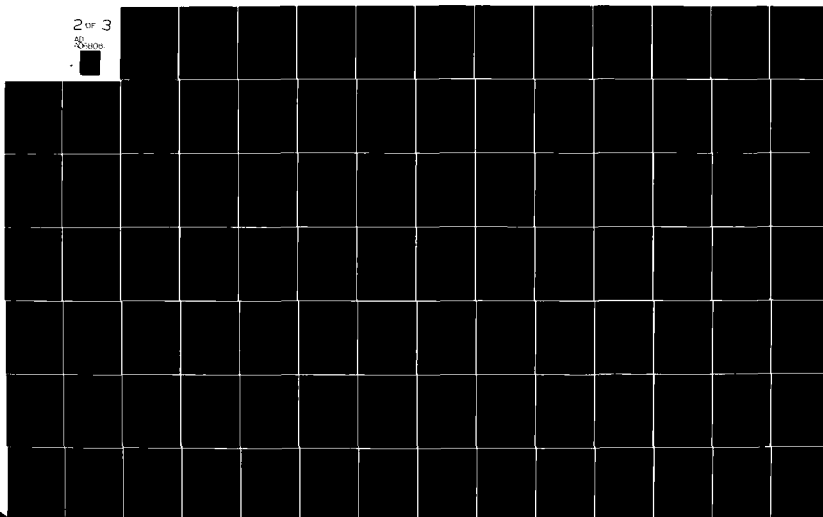
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ARIZONA STATE UNIV TEMPE DEPT OF INDUSTRIAL AND MANA--ETC F/8 15/5  
DEVELOPMENT OF AN EFFECTIVENESS PLANNING AND EVALUATION MODEL F--ETC(U)  
APR 80 H H YOUNG AFOSR-79-0111  
ASU-ERC-R-80016 AFOSR-TR-80-0598 NL

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**PRIVACY STATEMENT**  
**Survey of Air Force Maintenance Technicians**

**a. Authority:**

- (1) 5 U.S.C. 301, Departmental Regulations; and/or
- (2) 10 U.S.C. 8012, Secretary of the Air Force, Powers Duties, Delegation by Compensation; and/or
- (3) DOD Instruction 1100.13, 17 Apr. 68, Surveys of Department of Defense Personnel, and/or
- (4) AFR30-23, 23 Sep 76, Air Force Personnel Survey Program

**b. Principal purposes:** To collect information from Air Force and civilian squadron maintenance personnel concerning their perceptions of factors which influence their performance effectiveness. To initiate the development of an Air Force Maintenance Performance Effectiveness Model based on the survey results and other inputs.

**c. Routine Uses:** Data will be used for research purposes in initiating a predictive model of maintenance performance effectiveness.

**d. Participation is voluntary.** However, your cooperation is requested.

**e. No adverse action of any kind may be taken against any individual who elects not to participate in any or all of this survey.** Please return the survey booklet to the Project Monitor if you wish to withdraw.

### INSTRUCTIONS

Your responses to the survey questions are to be machine scored by OptScan technology. Accordingly, all answers are to be marked on the separate IBM answer sheet loosely inserted in this survey booklet. Remove the answer sheet from the booklet and use it to record your answers by blackening in the appropriate answer rectangle, marked A,B,C,D and E, for each question. Cleanly erase answers you want to change. DO NOT make stray pencil marks on the sheet. Check to be sure that only ONE answer rectangle is blackened for each question. Use only the No. 2 pencil provided or a comparable pencil with medium soft lead.

For control purposes, an identification number has been preassigned to each survey booklet and appears in a large block on the bottom of the next page. This five-digit identification number should be marked onto the first five rows of the coding section entitled IDENTIFICATION NUMBER at the top right of the answer sheet. Please make sure that the number is correctly reproduced for machine scoring. Ignore all other heading information.

Note that the answer sheet treats question numbers from left to right, with questions 1 to 4 on the top row. Be sure to use the correct answer block for each question, by question number.

Now turn the page and complete the Biographical Data before beginning to respond to the questions.

Later, after you have finished responding to the survey questions, reinsert the answer sheet in the survey booklet and turn both in together to the project monitor. Be sure that you have provided your Identification Number on the answer sheet. Thank you.

**BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION**  
(Please complete before responding to survey questions)

Date of enlistment or employment by USAF \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
Month Year

List your primary AFSC \_\_\_\_\_ Duty AFSC \_\_\_\_\_ Secondary AFSC \_\_\_\_\_

List your skill level [1,3,5,7,9] \_\_\_\_\_

When were you assigned to your duty AFSC \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
Month Year

When were you first assigned to your current aircraft or missile system:

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
Month Year

If you work with a team, how long have you been with your present team

\_\_\_\_\_ Months

Who is your immediate supervisor? \_\_\_\_\_

Circle your sex: Male Female

Circle your USAF employment status: Military Civilian ART

What squadron do you belong to \_\_\_\_\_

What type and model aircraft or missile do you maintain \_\_\_\_\_

List your rank or civilian employment grade \_\_\_\_\_

How many hours do you currently work in a shift (circle one)

6 8 10 12 14 16

How many days do you work between breaks (circle one)

4 5 6 7 8 10 12 14 Other \_\_\_\_\_

How many additional duties do you have (circle one) 0 1 2 3 Other \_\_\_\_\_

How many hours a week do you currently devote to your additional duties

(circle one) 0 2 4 6 8 Other \_\_\_\_\_

How many service or interest clubs do you participate in? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you supervise the work of others? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, how many others do you supervise? \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, how long have you been a supervisor? \_\_\_\_\_ Months

\*\* YOUR ASSIGNED SURVEY CONTROL NUMBER IS

PLEASE MARK THIS NUMBER ON THE ANSWER SHEET BY BLACKENING IN THE  
CORRECT NUMBERS, WORKING TOP TO BOTTOM.

## MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN SURVEY

3

### Part I. Group Morale

This first portion of the questionnaire requests your frank feelings about your job, your immediate supervisor and your fellow workers. There are no right or wrong answers. The best answer is your honest personal opinion.

You may agree or disagree with each of the following statements. If you strongly agree with a statement blacken rectangle A on the answer sheet (by question number). If you just agree with the statement mark rectangle E. If you mildly disagree with the statement mark rectangle C. If you strongly disagree with the statement mark rectangle D. Rectangle E is not used. Following question 1 is an example of the answer categories applicable to all questions in PART I.

1. I feel that what I am doing here gives me a chance to make friends.  
A. Strongly Agree B. Agree C. Disagree D. Strongly Disagree
2. I believe that all my associates in my work group hold beliefs that are unreasonable.
3. Most of my associates here would help me if I needed help.
4. My immediate supervisor is out for his own advancement; he doesn't care about me.
5. My supervisor can always be relied upon to do the right thing.
6. I just tolerate the people I associate with here.
7. All of my work group associates are a dull lot and don't think seriously about important issues.
8. I feel that there is plenty of chance to get ahead in what I am doing now.
9. I would never make friends with any of my associates here.
10. My supervisor is out to help me as much as he can.
11. I seldom pay attention to what other people say; I believe in making my own decisions.
12. I feel that I have made some lasting friends among my associates in my work group.

13. I believe that the work I do now keeps me in a rut.
14. I feel that I can ask advice of most of my work associates.
15. Most of my work associates are stubborn, no amount of argument will change them.
16. Just a few of my work group associates are open-minded; most of them have biased points of view.
17. My supervisor got ahead because of his connections, not because of his ability.
18. Sometimes I like what I am doing here, but most of the time I hate it.
19. Most of my work associates would risk their own security if it were necessary for the good of all.
20. I believe that most of my work associates would "stab me in the back" if it meant they could get ahead that way.

## Part II. Organization Climate

This portion of the questionnaire requests your feelings about the local organization within which you work. As in Part I, you may agree or disagree with each of the following statements. If you strongly agree with the statement, mark rectangle A. If you just agree with the statement, mark rectangle B. If you disagree mark C, and mark D if you strongly disagree. Begin with answer block 21. Following question 21 is an example of the answer categories applicable to all questions in PART II.

21. The jobs in this squadron are clearly defined and logically structured.  
A. Strongly Agree B. Agree C. Disagree D. Strongly Disagree
22. In this squadron it is sometimes unclear who has the formal authority to make a decision.
23. The policies and organization structure of the squadron have been clearly explained.
24. Red-tape is kept to a minimum in this squadron.
25. Excessive rules, administrative details, and red-tape make it difficult for new and original ideas to receive consideration.

26. Our productivity sometimes suffers from lack of organization and planning.
27. In some of the projects I've been on, I haven't been sure exactly who my boss was.
28. Our management isn't so concerned about formal organization and authority, but concentrates instead on getting the right people together to do the job.
29. We have a promotion system here that helps the best man to rise up to the top.
30. In this squadron the rewards and encouragements you get usually outweigh the threats and the criticism.
31. In this squadron people are rewarded in proportion to the excellence of their job performance.
32. There is a great deal of criticism in this squadron.
33. There is not enough reward and recognition given in this squadron for doing good work.
34. If you make a mistake in this squadron, you will be punished.
35. The philosophy of our management is that in the long run we get ahead faster by playing it slow, safe, and sure.
36. Our business has been built up by taking calculated risks at the right time.
37. Decision making in this squadron is too cautious for maximum effectiveness.
38. Our management is willing to take a chance on a good idea.
39. We have to take some pretty big risks occasionally to meet the sortie requirements of the wing.
40. A friendly atmosphere prevails among the people in this squadron.
41. This squadron is characterized by a relaxed, easy-going working climate.
42. It's very hard to get to know people in this squadron.
43. People in this squadron tend to be cool and aloof toward each other.
44. There is a lot of warmth in the relationships between management and workers in this squadron.
45. The best way to make a good impression around here is to steer clear of open arguments and disagreements.
46. The attitude of our management is that conflict between competing units and individuals can be very healthy.



- 47. We are encouraged to speak our minds, even if it means disagreeing with our superiors.
- 48. In management meetings, the goal is to arrive at a decision as smoothly and quickly as possible.
- 49. People are proud of belonging to this squadron.
- 50. I feel that I am a member of a well functioning team.
- 51. As far as I can see, there isn't very much personal loyalty to the squadron.
- 52. In this squadron people pretty much look out for their own interests.

### Part III. Occupational Attitude

(To be completed only by Air Force Personnel. Civilian employees should skip to Part IV of the questionnaire).

This third portion of the questionnaire is intended to explore your feelings about your job with the Air Force relative to assignment locality, pay and benefits, and social status.

Different scales are to be used in Part III. If you are Very Satisfied with the statement given as it pertains to your position as an airman in the USAF, blacken A on the answer sheet. OR mark B for Satisfied, C for Unsatisfied, D for Very Unsatisfied. Give a true picture of your feelings and respond rapidly without going back to previous items marked. Begin with answer sheet block 53. Following question 53 is an example of the answer categories applicable to all questions in PART III.

53. The geographical area to which you are assigned.

A. Very Satisfied   B. Satisfied   C. Unsatisfied   D. Very Unsatisfied

54. The attitudes of civilians around your base toward the Air Force.
55. The educational opportunities provided by the surrounding community.
56. The BX and Commissary facilities at your base.

57. The cost of living in the area to which you are assigned.
58. The similarity between your assignment and your assignment preference.
59. The facilities provided by the base.
60. The distance to your home of record.
61. The on-base housing.
62. The size of your base.
63. The size of the surrounding community.
64. The additional duties associated with your job.
65. The cultural opportunities provided by the surrounding community.
66. The recreational opportunities provided by the surrounding community.
67. On-base and off-base transportation facilities.
68. The quality of base quarters, barracks, or civilian housing in which you live.
69. The quality of food and availability of eating facilities at your base or location.
70. The amount of money you can make in the Air Force.
71. Your pay compared to what you could make on the outside.
72. The protection provided by the Air Force Life Insurance program.
73. Your fringe benefits compared to fringe benefits offered by a civilian job.
74. The advantages provided by the commissary and BX.
75. The opportunity for you or your family to travel at military rates.
76. The standard of living which your income provides.
77. The quality of medical care provided by the Air Force.
78. The retirement income you would receive from an Air Force career.
79. The benefits provided by the Air Force.
80. The cost of TDY versus the payment received.
81. The extent to which your military pay covers your living expenses.
82. The respect that results from your rank and job.

83. The opportunity to meet and work with important people.
84. Your social position in the Air Force as a result of your job.
85. The status you have in the civilian community because of your job.
86. The prestige that goes with your position.
87. The status given a military man by the civilian community.
88. The pride your family has in your work.
89. Your prestige in the military community resulting from the type of work you do.
90. The prestige your family receives as a result of your job.
91. The feelings you get from wearing the Air Force uniform.
92. The status your job gives compared to the status you would expect as a civilian.

#### Part IV. Feelings While Working

The statements listed below describe how a person may feel while working. Read each statement carefully and decide whether it is applicable to how you generally feel when you are at work. If it Does describe your feelings, blacken A in the answer block. If it Does Not describe your feelings, mark rectangle B. Rectangles C, D, E are not used in Part IV. Begin with answer sheet block 93. Following question 93 is an example of the answer categories applicable to all questions in PART IV.

93. Can't seem to think.  
A. Does describe    B. Does not describe
94. Lack patience.
95. Feel a little hoarse.
96. Have a headache.
97. Feel unsteady on my feet.
98. Body feels generally tired.

- 99. Can't think clearly; have "cobwebs".
- 100. Lack self-confidence.
- 101. Feel thirsty.
- 102. Want to lie down.
- 103. Don't want to talk anymore.
- 104. Seems hard to sit or stand up straight.
- 105. Find it hard to breathe.
- 106. Feel drowsy.
- 107. Feel sick to my stomach; nauseous.
- 108. Feel stiff and cramped in the shoulders.
- 109. Eyelids twitch.
- 110. Seem to have no interest in things.
- 111. Feel like yawning.
- 112. Feel anxious about things.
- 113. Feel dizzy.
- 114. Eyes feel strained.
- 115. Seem to forget things.
- 116. Legs feel tired.
- 117. Hard to hold my head up; feels heavy.
- 118. Arms and legs feel "shaky".
- 119. Feel aches and pains in my back.
- 120. Feel clumsy and rigid when moving around.
- 121. Unable to concentrate for very long.
- 122. Feel nervous.
- 123. Feel bored.
- 124. Keep watching my watch or a clock.

## Part V. Personal Traits

In this final part of the survey are a number of descriptions of personal characteristics of people. The descriptions are grouped into sets of four. Following each set of four descriptions are two questions: (1) Which is MOST LIKE YOU, and (2) which is LEAST LIKE YOU. Mark the answer sheet in rectangle A if the A description applies, mark B if the B description applies, mark C if the C description applies and mark D if the D description applies. Begin with answer sheet block 125.

- A A good mixer socially
- B Lacking in self-confidence
- C Thorough in any work undertaken
- D Tends to be somewhat emotional

125. In above statements, the one most like you is (mark A,B,C or D on answer sheet,

126. In above statements, the one least like you is (mark A,B,C or D on answer sheet,

-----

- A Not interested in being with other people
- B Free from anxieties or tensions
- C Quite an unreliable person
- D Takes the lead in group discussion

127. In above statements, the one most like you is

128. In above statements, the one least like you is

-----

- A Acts somewhat jumpy and nervous
- B A strong influence on others
- C Does not like social gatherings
- D A very persistent and steady worker

129. In above statements, the one most like you is

130. In above statements, the one least like you is

-----

- A Finds it easy to make new acquaintances
- B Cannot stick to the same task for long
- C Easily managed by other people
- D Maintains self-control even when frustrated

131. In above statements, the one most like you is

132. In above statements, the one least like you is

-----

- A Able to make important decisions without help
- B Does not mix easily with new people
- C Inclined to be tense or high-strung
- D Sees a job through despite difficulties

133. In above statements, the one most like you is

134. In above statements, the one least like you is

-----

- A Not too interested in mixing socially with people
- B Doesn't take responsibilities seriously
- C Steady and composed at all times
- D Takes the lead in group activities

135. In above statements, the one most like you is

136. In above statements, the one least like you is

-----

- A A person who can be relied upon
- B Easily upset when things go wrong
- C Not too sure of own opinions
- D Prefers to be around other people

137. In above statements, the one most like you is

138. In above statements, the one least like you is

-----

- A Finds it easy to influence other people
- B Gets the job done in the face of any obstacle
- C Limits social relations to a select few
- D Tends to be a rather nervous person

139. In above statements, the one most like you is

140. In above statements, the one least like you is

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- A Doesn't make friends very readily
- B Takes an active part in group affairs
- C Keeps at routine duties until completed
- D Not too well-balanced emotionally

141. In above statements, the one most like you is

142. In above statements, the one least like you is

-----

- A Assured in relationships with others
- B Feelings are rather easily hurt
- C Follows well-developed work habits
- D Would rather keep to a small group of friends

143. In above statements, the one most like you is

144. In above statements, the one least like you is

-----

- A Becomes irritated somewhat readily
- B Capable of handling any situation
- C Does not like to converse with strangers
- D Thorough in any work performed

145. In above statements, the one most like you is

146. In above statements, the one least like you is

-----

- A Prefers not to argue with other people
- B Unable to keep to a fixed schedule
- C A calm and unexcitable person
- D Inclined to be highly sociable

147. In above statements, the one most like you is

148. In above statements, the one least like you is

-----

- A Free from worry or care
- B Lacks a sense of responsibility
- C Not interested in mixing with the opposite sex
- D Skillful in handling other people

149. In above statements, the one most like you is

150. In above statements, the one least like you is

END OF SURVEY. PLEASE RETURN BOOKLET AND ANSWER SHEET.

## MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN SURVEY

### SUPERVISORS TECHNICIAN MOTIVATION EVALUATION

All first and second level supervisors of participants in the Maintenance Technician Survey are requested to complete a Supervisors Technician Evaluation Form for each technician on the enclosed listing (persons either directly under your supervision or under the supervision of those whom you supervise). The enclosed number of forms provided in the packet should match the number of technicians on your list.

The Maintenance Technician Survey is being conducted as part of a research effort being conducted by Arizona State University under contract with the Air Force Office of Scientific Research, and with the cooperation of the Air Force Human Resources Laboratory, Advanced Systems Division, WPAFB, Ohio. Headquarters USAF Survey Control Number \_\_\_\_\_ has been assigned to this survey. Participation of the airman and civilians selected is voluntary and each subject will be provided with a Privacy Statement and have an opportunity to decline participation.

The purpose of the Maintenance Technician Survey, to be conducted at only Williams and Luke Air Force Bases at this time, is to collect information from Air Force and civilian squadron maintenance personnel concerning their perceptions of factors which influence their performance effectiveness. A second objective is to initiate the development of an Air Force Maintenance Performance Effectiveness Model based on the survey results and other inputs. The research data is intended for general Air Force use and is not intended as a means of performance measurement at either Base.

Your thoughtful cooperation in completing the Supervisors Technician Evaluation Form for each of the technicians on the enclosed list is requested. Then please complete the separate Supervisors Technical Information and Performance Rankings Form covering all of the equipment and personnel under your supervision. If you are a shop chief, please rank the airman and civilians who report to the supervisors which you direct.

The enclosed list of personnel who were selected for the Maintenance Technician Survey either directly report to you or report to a supervisor who in turn reports to you. Next to the names on the list are assigned Survey Control Numbers. Only the Survey Control Number is to be placed on the Supervisors Technician Evaluation Form (one number per form) in keeping with the Privacy Act of 1976.

However, the separate Supervisors Technical Information and Performance Rankings form, one required for your entire area of supervision, is to treat all of the equipments and personnel under your supervision. Names of all of the personnel reporting to you, or to the supervisors under you, may be used in the part 2 performance rankings. Note that the rankings are not to be limited to only those technicians on the selected list of subjects who completed the maintenance technician survey.

Thank you for your cooperation in this research effort.



SUPERVISORS TECHNICIAN EVALUATION FORM

for Maintenance Technician Survey

September 1979

Maintenance Squadron \_\_\_\_\_

Your Name \_\_\_\_\_ Your Supervisory Position \_\_\_\_\_

Survey Control Number of Maintenance Technician to be Evaluated

Instructions: You are requested to evaluate the above referenced technician on five important traits which are motivation indicators. For each item, two written statements of motivation behavior are provided at the extreme ends of a vertical line scale. For each item, you are to place an X somewhere along the line, at the point which in your opinion best represents this technician's typical behavior. The type of motivation which each item is designed to measure is written along the vertical rating scale. Note that your responses are for research purposes only and will not become part of the technicians personnel record. Place an X on each of the five trait scales.

1. Job Curiosity Trait of Technician.

When working, this individual would be most likely to:

seek out information about other parts of the aircraft and try to find out how his/her tasks fit into the whole system, even if such information was not essential to his/her task performance.

Scale  
1

Job Curiosity

work only on his/her task and would not care how his/her work relates to the whole system.

2. Persistence Trait of Technician

While working on a long task, the technician's work group ran out of a crucial lubricant and no additional supplies were available in the shop. This individual would be likely to:

willingly go to another shop to get the lubricant necessary to complete the job, whether asked to or not.

Scale  
2

Persistence

use this as an excuse to stop work on the task and leave the problem for someone else, or complain if asked to get the lubricant.

3. Professional Identification Trait of Technician

This individual would be likely to:

show pride in his/her AFSC, training, and job, and consider his/her daily work worthwhile to the Air Force.

Scale  
3

Professional Identification

consider his/her AFSC "worthless" and possibly degrading. Also, he/she would consider his/her job unnecessary busy work which did not use his/her talents.

4. Organizational Identification Trait of Technician

This individual would be likely to:

take pride in his/her participation in the squadron and/or work group, and cooperate harmoniously with supervisor and/or associates.

Organizational Identification

Scale  
4

continually complain about the squadron and/or work group and display alienation towards supervisor and/or associates.

5: Self-Starter Trait of Technician

An urgent work order has unexpectedly come down to the shop. If this individual had a "routine" dental appointment, he/she would be likely to:

ask the supervisor for a few minutes to call and cancel or delay the appointment so he/she could become involved in the urgent work.

Self Starter

Scale  
5

complain to the supervisor that he/she could not possible re-schedule the appointment and ask to get out of the work.

SUPERVISORS TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND PERFORMANCE RANKINGS FORM

for Maintenance Technician Survey

September 1979

[One form to be completed covering your area(s) of supervision.]

Maintenance Squadron \_\_\_\_\_

Your Name \_\_\_\_\_

Your Job Classification or Title \_\_\_\_\_

Part I. Technical Information

Instructions: Both first and second level supervisors are requested to describe the technical systems, test and repair equipments, and technical information with which their technicians work. Please provide your best estimate on each of the following 9 items by marking an X along the horizontal scale at an appropriate position.

1. What is the average estimated weight in pounds of the subsystems (assemblies) which are serviced by the group(s) you supervise?

0 pounds    40                  80                  120                  140                  200    or more  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. How difficult is it, on the average, for your technicians to service assigned subsystems, based on the accessibility or clearance for servicing?

simple (adequate clearance)                                  most difficult (very tight clearance)  
0                  1                  2                  3                  4                  5  
\_\_\_\_\_

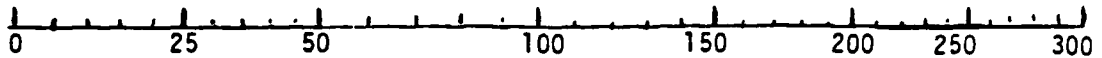
3. How difficult is it, on the average, for your technicians to remove and/or replace subsystems (or components), based on the accessibility or clearance for such tasks?

simple (adequate clearance)                                  most difficult (very tight clearance)  
0                  1                  2                  3                  4                  5  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. What is the average number of internal components your group(s) deals with in servicing subsystems?

0                  10                  20                  30                  40                  50    or more  
parts                  \_\_\_\_\_

5. Estimate the average hours between servicing actions for the subsystems serviced by your group(s).



6. Rate the adequacy of the technical information available to your group(s) for servicing subsystems.



7. Rate the usability of the test equipment available to your group(s) for the subsystems serviced (leave this blank if your group(s) does not use test equipment).



8. Estimate the average knowledge of the technicians you supervise for the subsystems serviced.



9. Estimate the average skills of the technicians you supervise for the subsystems serviced.



## Part 2. Performance Rankings

**Instructions:** Two separate rankings are desired for all of the technicians whom you supervise. Since you have worked directly with the technicians as a first-level supervisor, or have observed the technicians in action as a second-level supervisor, you are well qualified to rank the speed (work productivity) and the quality (work accuracy) of each technician under your direct supervision [or direct observation]. The first performance ranking is for Speed, the second for Quality. In each case, after the technicians have been rank ordered by Speed or by Quality of performance, you are requested to scale the expected level of performance from 1 to 10, with 10 being used for the top-ranked technician in each category.





## APPENDIX C

FORTRAN IV Computer Program for  
Processing Survey Data (including a  
complete example output). Program  
prepares data input on cards for  
BMDP2R Statistical Package.

Data for Williams AFB, Field Maintenance  
Squadron









FUNCTIONS IN PROGRAM 1 PRODUCE

162	1	IF DATA(11,M)=ME+DATA(10,1) GO TO 34
163	2	GO TO 35
164	3	MM=23
165	4	DATA(11,M)=DATA(11,M)+1
166	5	CONTINUE
167	6	34
168	7	GO TO 36
169	8	MM=24
170	9	DATA(11,M)=DATA(11,M)+1
171	10	CONTINUE
172	11	GO TO 37
173	12	MM=25
174	13	DATA(11,M)=DATA(11,M)+1
175	14	CONTINUE
176	15	GO TO 38
177	16	MM=26
178	17	DATA(11,M)=DATA(11,M)+1
179	18	CONTINUE
180	19	GO TO 39
181	20	MM=27
182	21	DATA(11,M)=DATA(11,M)+1
183	22	CONTINUE
184	23	GO TO 40
185	24	MM=28
186	25	DATA(11,M)=DATA(11,M)+1
187	26	CONTINUE
188	27	GO TO 41
189	28	MM=29
190	29	DATA(11,M)=DATA(11,M)+1
191	30	CONTINUE
192	31	GO TO 42
193	32	MM=30
194	33	DATA(11,M)=DATA(11,M)+1
195	34	CONTINUE
196	35	GO TO 43
197	36	MM=31
198	37	DATA(11,M)=DATA(11,M)+1
199	38	CONTINUE
200	39	GO TO 44
201	40	MM=32
202	41	DATA(11,M)=DATA(11,M)+1
203	42	CONTINUE
204	43	GO TO 45
205	44	MM=33
206	45	DATA(11,M)=DATA(11,M)+1
207	46	CONTINUE
208	47	GO TO 46
209	48	MM=34
210	49	DATA(11,M)=DATA(11,M)+1
211	50	CONTINUE
212	51	GO TO 47
213	52	MM=35
214	53	DATA(11,M)=DATA(11,M)+1
215	54	CONTINUE
216	55	GO TO 48
217	56	MM=36
218	57	DATA(11,M)=DATA(11,M)+1
219	58	CONTINUE
220	59	GO TO 49
221	60	MM=37
222	61	DATA(11,M)=DATA(11,M)+1
223	62	CONTINUE

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AN: 10:41 A/E/R/T 10-7/TH 1-IMPAT ADV-  
10-0-ADV-0

[illegible][illegible]

BU2041b. LEVEL 71-4  
LIB NAT. EMBL: NHE

1541









































FOURTH QUARTER 1964

DATE 12/31/64

PAGE

14600	Y	Y	3	1	1	3	Y	2	12	1	76	0	1	1	2	7	0	5	4	Y	1	0	0
14610	Y	6	2	2	2	2	Y	2	12	1	77	0	1	1	2	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
14620	Y	6	2	2	2	2	Y	2	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14630	Y	7	2	2	1	2	Y	2	12	1	77	0	1	1	0	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
14640	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	13	1	66	0	1	1	2	0	0	5	3	0	0	3	Y
14650	Y	Y	3	3	3	3	Y	2	13	1	76	0	1	1	2	7	0	5	4	0	0	0	0
14660	Y	7	2	2	3	2	Y	2	13	1	76	0	1	1	2	7	0	5	4	0	0	2	3
14670	Y	10	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	13	1	72	0	1	1	2	4	0	5	2	0	0	3	24
14680	Y	7	Y	Y	Y	3	Y	2	13	1	79	0	1	1	2	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
14690	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	50	0	1	2	2	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0
14700	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	76	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
14710	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	76	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
14720	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	76	0	1	2	3	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0
14730	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	77	0	1	1	2	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
14740	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	76	0	1	1	2	7	0	5	0	0	0	3	3
14750	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	79	0	1	1	2	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
14760	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	76	0	1	1	2	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
14770	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	79	0	1	1	2	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
14780	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	79	0	1	1	2	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0
14790	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	76	0	1	1	2	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
14800	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	76	0	1	1	2	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
14810	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	76	0	1	1	2	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
14820	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	76	0	1	1	2	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
14830	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	76	0	1	1	2	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
14840	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	76	0	1	1	2	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
14850	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	76	0	1	1	2	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
14860	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	76	0	1	1	2	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
14870	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	76	0	1	1	2	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
14880	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	76	0	1	1	2	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
14890	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	76	0	1	1	2	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0





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30	1	2	25	10	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
30	1	2	25	10	3	4	3	3	25	27	70	27	23	21	30	25	17	27	25	32	16	7	-1	-2	1	
40	0	0	0	300	4	0	4	3	25	27	25	27	23	25	30	25	22	0	0	0	19	-5	2	-1	4	
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40	0	0	0	300	4	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
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40	0	0	0	300	4	0	4	1	25	15	24	27	22	25	27	30	37	25	25	30	25	16	0	0	-1	1
40	1	5	50	25	5	0	4	5	20	30	72	25	25	26	20	30	27	22	21	31	29	17	-2	4	-1	-1
40	1	5	50	25	5	0	4	5	27	25	71	30	26	30	23	25	30	27	20	29	24	17	-1	2	1	-2
40	1	5	50	25	5	0	4	5	27	31	24	27	23	23	37	30	22	27	0	0	0	19	-1	-1	-3	5
40	1	5	50	25	5	0	4	5	32	30	27	30	25	20	27	27	22	25	0	0	0	16	0	1	-3	2
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20	1	1	5	250	4	0	4	4	25	31	25	73	25	25	25	22	29	21	16	-3	3	-1	1
20	1	1	5	250	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	1	1	5	250	4	0	4	4	27	31	25	25	26	27	30	27	25	0	0	20	-2	2	-1
20	2	3	15	200	2	4	3	3	22	17	25	16	25	23	27	22	20	29	23	10	3	0	-1
20	2	3	15	200	2	4	3	3	27	27	27	26	31	25	25	25	25	33	26	19	0	2	-4
20	2	3	15	200	2	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	2	3	15	200	2	4	3	3	20	27	27	26	23	25	23	25	31	37	27	10	0	2	-6
20	2	3	15	200	2	4	3	3	12	27	25	32	25	25	33	20	25	31	40	35	16	1	2
25	2	2	5	3	5	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	2	2	5	3	5	5	4	4	25	25	25	23	25	27	20	20	23	24	24	10	-2	1	1
25	2	2	5	3	5	5	4	4	22	31	27	30	27	30	33	25	22	0	0	0	10	3	-1
25	2	2	5	3	5	5	4	4	30	33	22	32	23	26	27	20	30	35	0	0	20	-1	3
25	2	2	5	3	5	5	4	4	25	17	16	27	26	25	30	27	22	0	0	0	16	1	-4
20	1	3	10	30	4	4	3	3	30	21	24	30	23	31	30	25	22	21	13	20	16	3	-3
20	1	3	10	30	4	4	3	3	30	25	27	35	26	33	25	33	22	30	0	0	0	19	-1
20	1	3	10	30	4	4	3	3	27	25	20	30	23	21	23	23	25	22	26	29	20	17	-3
20	1	3	10	30	4	4	3	3	15	31	25	27	20	25	23	27	25	22	29	25	15	-4	2
20	1	3	10	30	4	4	3	3	22	30	22	27	26	26	27	30	27	23	22	21	17	2	3
25	2	3	30	15	4	0	3	3	17	23	27	30	16	26	27	27	25	21	37	37	10	-1	-2

170	3	3	30	15	4	0	3	3	27	23	20	21	20	25	35	40	25	23	43	37	19	0	-2	1	1	
170	3	3	30	15	4	0	3	3	30	20	30	22	13	25	27	30	22	31	38	30	19	-3	1	-2	4	
170	3	3	30	15	4	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
170	3	3	30	15	4	0	3	3	27	27	25	30	26	30	30	25	22	28	36	37	19	1	-2	-2	3	
20	2	2	45	170	4	3	4	4	25	15	22	22	22	21	25	27	22	0	0	0	31	-4	1	-1	4	
20	2	2	45	170	4	3	4	4	32	33	25	32	28	25	23	25	26	21	26	25	17	2	2	-2	-2	
20	2	2	45	170	4	3	4	4	22	27	25	27	31	28	25	30	25	26	27	25	19	1	-4	1	2	
20	2	2	45	170	4	3	4	4	25	31	25	30	28	26	25	23	25	22	21	20	19	-2	2	-1	1	
20	2	2	45	170	4	3	4	4	20	23	24	27	27	25	27	31	20	25	30	24	18	-1	1	-6	6	
20	3	4	20	100	3	5	5	4	30	37	26	27	27	30	30	30	27	0	0	0	20	-1	1	-1	1	
20	3	4	20	100	3	5	5	4	30	27	26	25	21	20	25	23	27	25	0	0	14	-1	3	-3	1	
20	3	4	20	100	3	5	5	4	25	33	24	20	28	23	25	27	25	22	18	19	11	19	1	0	-4	3
20	3	4	20	100	3	5	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	3	4	20	100	3	5	5	4	25	27	25	25	26	28	30	31	22	22	20	20	19	-2	3	-2	1	
20	2	1	2	150	4	3	3	3	27	30	27	27	25	28	25	30	30	22	20	21	20	20	1	3	-3	-1
20	2	1	2	150	4	3	3	3	27	35	25	32	26	26	21	30	40	20	0	0	14	-2	5	-3	0	0
20	2	1	2	150	4	3	3	3	27	21	24	22	21	21	21	21	25	22	0	0	18	0	0	-2	2	
20	2	1	2	150	4	3	3	3	25	23	20	25	18	26	25	21	22	15	21	33	23	16	-1	-2	-4	5
20	2	1	2	150	4	3	3	3	30	37	27	30	25	26	25	23	27	22	24	25	19	20	-4	0	-4	5
20	4	4	4	300	5	5	4	4	27	35	24	27	23	23	24	25	27	25	0	0	19	-5	4	-1	2	



## APPENDIX D

### Brief Summary on BMDP Statistical Programs



## P2R

### 13.2 Stepwise Regression

P2R computes estimates of the parameters of a multiple linear regression equation in a stepwise manner. That is, the variables are entered (forward stepping) or removed (backward stepping) from the equation one at a time according to any of four possible criteria. The order of entry or removal can be specified entirely or in part. The regression equation can be estimated with or without an intercept.

#### • RESULTS

The Werner blood chemistry data (Table 5.1) are used to illustrate the results produced by P2R. In Example 13.7 we request that a stepwise regression be performed with CHOLSTRL as the dependent variable. Only the REGRESS paragraph is specific to P2R. The remaining Control Language instructions are described in Chapter 5.

#### Example 13.7

```
/PROBLEM  TITLE IS 'WERNER BLOOD CHEMISTRY DATA'.
/INPUT    VARIABLES ARE 9.
          FORMAT IS '(A4,5F4.0,3F4.1)'.
/VARIABLE NAMES ARE ID,AGE,HEIGHT,WEIGHT,BRTHPILL,
          CHOLSTRL,ALBUMIN,CALCIUM,URICACID.
          MAXIMUM IS (6)400.
          MINIMUM IS (6)150.
          BLANKS ARE MISSING.
          LABEL IS ID.

/REGRESS  DEPENDENT IS CHOLSTRL.

/END
```

The Control Language must be preceded by System Cards to initiate the analysis by P2R. At HSCF, the System Cards are

```
[//jobname JOB nooo,yourname
// EXEC BIMED,PROG=BMDP2R
//SYSIN DD *
```

The Control Language is immediately followed by the data (Table 5.1). The analysis is terminated by another System Card. At HSCF, this System Card is

```
[//
```

The results of the regression analysis are presented in Output 13.7. The circled numbers below correspond to those in the output.

- ① Complete cases only are used in the computations; i.e., cases that have no missing values or values out of range. Therefore only 180 of the original 188 cases are used. All variables are checked for invalid values

## APPENDIX E

Example Output of BMDP2R Statistical  
Program (Multiple Linear Stepwise Regression).  
Shows Output for Williams Air Force Base,  
Field Maintenance Squadron Data.



YUJMMH..HROPEN

PRINT PARTIAL CORRELATION SUMMARY TABLE . . . . YES  
 PRINT C-BALLO SUMMARY TABLE . . . . NO  
 PRINT SUMMARY TABLE . . . . YES  
 PRINT RESIDUALS AND DATA . . . . YES  
 NUMBER OF CASES READ . . . . 75



REGRESSION TIME . . . . . : STEPRIZE LINEAR REGRESSION AF MAINTENANCE SURVEY DATA  
 STEPPING ALGORITHM . . . . . : STANDARD  
 REGRESSION NUMBER OF STEPS . . . . . : 100  
 REGRESSION NUMBER OF STEPS . . . . . : 100  
 MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE F TO ENTER . . . . . : 1.0000  
 MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE F TO REMOVE . . . . . : 3.000  
 MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE TOLERANCE . . . . . : .00100

STEP NO. 0

MULTIPLE R-SQUARE .0000  
 MULTIPLE R-SQUARE .0000  
 STD. ERROR OF EST. 2.1808

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE  
 REGRESSION 10000000  
 RESIDUAL 32456687

SUM OF SQUARES OF MEAN SQUARE F RATIO  
 10000000 74 4913332 .000

VARIABLE COEFFICIENT OF COEFF REG COEFF F TO REMOVE LEVEL  
 IV-INTERCEPT 6.697 1

VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION  
 PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL

VARIABLE	PARTIAL CORR.	TOLERANCE	F TO ENTER LEVEL
1	.00977	1.000000	135.329
2	.01153	1.000000	147.997
3	.01213	1.000000	151.149
4	.01288	1.000000	155.722
5	.01381	1.000000	161.413
6	.01494	1.000000	168.302
7	.01624	1.000000	176.407
8	.01771	1.000000	185.739
9	.01936	1.000000	196.302
10	.02120	1.000000	208.107
11	.02324	1.000000	221.154
12	.02549	1.000000	235.453
13	.02794	1.000000	250.907
14	.03059	1.000000	267.522
15	.03344	1.000000	285.302
16	.03649	1.000000	304.254
17	.03974	1.000000	324.387
18	.04319	1.000000	345.602
19	.04684	1.000000	367.907
20	.05069	1.000000	391.302
21	.05474	1.000000	415.797
22	.05899	1.000000	441.302
23	.06344	1.000000	467.807
24	.06809	1.000000	495.302
25	.07294	1.000000	523.797
26	.07799	1.000000	553.202
27	.08324	1.000000	583.507
28	.08869	1.000000	614.702
29	.09434	1.000000	646.797
30	.10019	1.000000	679.702
31	.10624	1.000000	713.407
32	.11249	1.000000	747.802
33	.11894	1.000000	782.897
34	.12559	1.000000	818.592
35	.13244	1.000000	854.807
36	.13949	1.000000	891.502
37	.14674	1.000000	928.697
38	.15419	1.000000	966.292
39	.16184	1.000000	1004.297
40	.16969	1.000000	1042.602
41	.17774	1.000000	1081.207
42	.18599	1.000000	1120.102
43	.19444	1.000000	1159.297
44	.20309	1.000000	1208.692
45	.21194	1.000000	1258.297
46	.22099	1.000000	1308.002
47	.23024	1.000000	1357.807
48	.23969	1.000000	1407.702
49	.24934	1.000000	1457.697
50	.25919	1.000000	1507.792
51	.26924	1.000000	1557.907
52	.27949	1.000000	1608.002
53	.28994	1.000000	1658.107
54	.30059	1.000000	1708.202
55	.31144	1.000000	1758.297
56	.32249	1.000000	1808.392
57	.33374	1.000000	1858.407
58	.34519	1.000000	1908.402
59	.35684	1.000000	1958.307
60	.36869	1.000000	2008.102
61	.38074	1.000000	2057.807
62	.39299	1.000000	2107.302
63	.40544	1.000000	2156.607
64	.41809	1.000000	2205.702
65	.43094	1.000000	2254.507
66	.44399	1.000000	2303.102
67	.45724	1.000000	2351.407
68	.47069	1.000000	2409.402
69	.48434	1.000000	2467.107
70	.49819	1.000000	2524.502
71	.51224	1.000000	2581.507
72	.52649	1.000000	2638.102
73	.54094	1.000000	2694.307
74	.55559	1.000000	2750.102
75	.57044	1.000000	2805.407
76	.58549	1.000000	2860.202
77	.60074	1.000000	2914.507
78	.61619	1.000000	2968.302
79	.63184	1.000000	3021.507
80	.64769	1.000000	3074.102
81	.66374	1.000000	3126.107
82	.67999	1.000000	3177.402
83	.69644	1.000000	3228.007
84	.71309	1.000000	3277.802
85	.72994	1.000000	3326.807
86	.74699	1.000000	3375.002
87	.76424	1.000000	3422.307
88	.78169	1.000000	3468.702
89	.79934	1.000000	3514.107
90	.81719	1.000000	3558.502
91	.83524	1.000000	3601.807
92	.85349	1.000000	3644.102
93	.87194	1.000000	3685.407
94	.89059	1.000000	3725.702
95	.90944	1.000000	3765.007
96	.92849	1.000000	3803.302
97	.94774	1.000000	3840.507
98	.96719	1.000000	3876.602
99	.98684	1.000000	3911.507
100	1.00669	1.000000	3945.202

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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# ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

SESSION NOISES  
212.0148  
119.5361  
212.0148  
119.5361

**VARIANT**

[illegible]

**SECRET**









70 1.304091

91.424305

RESIDUAL

VARIABLES IN EQUATION

COEFF F TO REMOVE LEVEL

:

VARIABLE

VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION

PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL

VARIABLE	COEFF	F TO REMOVE LEVEL	VARIABLE	PARTIAL CORR.	TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL
INTERCEPT	.070	1			
1	.092	91.035			
2	.091	89.825			
3	.090	88.615			
4	.089	87.405			
5	.088	86.195			
6	.087	84.985			
7	.086	83.775			
8	.085	82.565			
9	.084	81.355			
10	.083	80.145			
11	.082	78.935			
12	.081	77.725			
13	.080	76.515			
14	.079	75.305			
15	.078	74.095			
16	.077	72.885			
17	.076	71.675			
18	.075	70.465			
19	.074	69.255			
20	.073	68.045			
21	.072	66.835			
22	.071	65.625			
23	.070	64.415			
24	.069	63.205			
25	.068	61.995			
26	.067	60.785			
27	.066	59.575			
28	.065	58.365			
29	.064	57.155			
30	.063	55.945			
31	.062	54.735			
32	.061	53.525			
33	.060	52.315			
34	.059	51.105			
35	.058	49.895			
36	.057	48.685			
37	.056	47.475			
38	.055	46.265			
39	.054	45.055			
40	.053	43.845			
41	.052	42.635			
42	.051	41.425			
43	.050	40.215			
44	.049	39.005			
45	.048	37.795			
46	.047	36.585			
47	.046	35.375			
48	.045	34.165			
49	.044	32.955			
50	.043	31.745			
51	.042	30.535			
52	.041	29.325			
53	.040	28.115			
54	.039	26.905			
55	.038	25.695			
56	.037	24.485			
57	.036	23.275			
58	.035	22.065			
59	.034	20.855			
60	.033	19.645			
61	.032	18.435			
62	.031	17.225			
63	.030	16.015			
64	.029	14.805			
65	.028	13.595			
66	.027	12.385			
67	.026	11.175			
68	.025	9.965			
69	.024	8.755			
70	.023	7.545			
71	.022	6.335			
72	.021	5.125			
73	.020	3.915			
74	.019	2.705			
75	.018	1.495			
76	.017	0.285			
77	.016	-0.925			
78	.015	-2.135			
79	.014	-3.345			
80	.013	-4.555			
81	.012	-5.765			
82	.011	-6.975			
83	.010	-8.185			
84	.009	-9.395			
85	.008	-10.605			
86	.007	-11.815			
87	.006	-13.025			
88	.005	-14.235			
89	.004	-15.445			
90	.003	-16.655			
91	.002	-17.865			
92	.001	-19.075			
93	.000	-20.285			
94	.000	-21.495			
95	.000	-22.705			
96	.000	-23.915			
97	.000	-25.125			
98	.000	-26.335			
99	.000	-27.545			
100	.000	-28.755			





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STEP NO. 7  
VARIABLE ENTERED 3 C

MULTIPLE R-SQUARE .9438  
SYD. ERROR EST. 1.1124

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE  
REGRESSION  
RESIDUAL

SUM OF SQUARES 47  
MEAN SQUARE 28.134  
F-RATIO 28.134

VARIABLES IN EQUATION  
COEFF. F TO REMOVE LEVEL

VARIABLE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION  
1.212  
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VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION  
PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL

VARIABLE  
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ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE			SUM OF SQUARES	DF	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO
REGRESSION			51.9449	1	51.9449	21.479
RESIDUAL			19.97083	14	1.42649	

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STANDARD ERROR	T-STAT	PROB> T	95% CONF. INTERVAL	90% CONF. INTERVAL
INTERCEPT	1.000000	.000000	1.000000	.3183	.999999	.999999
AGE	-.000000	.000000	-.000000	.9999	.000000	.000000
SEX	.000000	.000000	.000000	.9999	.000000	.000000
EDUC	.000000	.000000	.000000	.9999	.000000	.000000
INCOME	.000000	.000000	.000000	.9999	.000000	.000000
UNEMP	.000000	.000000	.000000	.9999	.000000	.000000
WAGE	.000000	.000000	.000000	.9999	.000000	.000000
UNION	.000000	.000000	.000000	.9999	.000000	.000000
BLACK	.000000	.000000	.000000	.9999	.000000	.000000
WHITE	.000000	.000000	.000000	.9999	.000000	.000000
ASIAN	.000000	.000000	.000000	.9999	.000000	.000000
HISPANIC	.000000	.000000	.000000	.9999	.000000	.000000
CONSTANT	1.000000	.000000	1.000000	.3183	.999999	.999999

VARIABLE	VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION	PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE - F TO ENTER - LEVEL
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STEP NO. 11  
VARIABLE REMOVED 11 K  
SUM OF SQUARES 1.3774  
SUM OF SQUARES 1.3774  
STD. ERROR OF EST. 1.3774

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE  
REGRESSION 1.3774  
RESIDUAL 1.3774  
TOTAL 2.7548  
MEAN SQUARE 1.3774  
F RATIO 24.214

VARIABLE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION STD. ERROR OF EST. F TO REMOVE LEVEL  
VARIABLES IN EQUATION  
VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION	STD. ERROR OF EST.	F TO REMOVE LEVEL	VARIABLE	PARTIAL CORR.	TOLERANCE	F TO ENTER LEVEL
11 K	0.9999	0.0001	34.202	11 K	0.9999	0.0001	34.202
11 L	0.9999	0.0001	34.202	11 L	0.9999	0.0001	34.202
11 M	0.9999	0.0001	34.202	11 M	0.9999	0.0001	34.202
11 N	0.9999	0.0001	34.202	11 N	0.9999	0.0001	34.202
11 O	0.9999	0.0001	34.202	11 O	0.9999	0.0001	34.202
11 P	0.9999	0.0001	34.202	11 P	0.9999	0.0001	34.202
11 Q	0.9999	0.0001	34.202	11 Q	0.9999	0.0001	34.202
11 R	0.9999	0.0001	34.202	11 R	0.9999	0.0001	34.202
11 S	0.9999	0.0001	34.202	11 S	0.9999	0.0001	34.202
11 T	0.9999	0.0001	34.202	11 T	0.9999	0.0001	34.202
11 U	0.9999	0.0001	34.202	11 U	0.9999	0.0001	34.202
11 V	0.9999	0.0001	34.202	11 V	0.9999	0.0001	34.202
11 W	0.9999	0.0001	34.202	11 W	0.9999	0.0001	34.202
11 X	0.9999	0.0001	34.202	11 X	0.9999	0.0001	34.202
11 Y	0.9999	0.0001	34.202	11 Y	0.9999	0.0001	34.202
11 Z	0.9999	0.0001	34.202	11 Z	0.9999	0.0001	34.202



STEP NO. 13  
VARIABLE ENTERED AS IT

MULTIPLE R-SQUARE .9889  
STD. ERROR OF EST. 1.0870

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE  
SUM OF SQUARES OF MEAN SQUARE F RATIO  
REGRESSION 256.23713 23.24981 20.748  
RESIDUAL 10.44941 1.121620

VARIABLES IN EQUATION 13  
VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION .9945  
P TO REMOVE LEVEL

IT-INTERCEPT

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION	P TO REMOVE LEVEL
1	.4021	
2	.1972	
3	.1407	
4	.1077	
5	.1171	
6	.1016	
7	.1019	
8	.1019	
9	.1019	
10	.1019	
11	.1019	
12	.1019	
13	.1019	

PARTIAL CORRELATION  
P TO ENTER LEVEL

VARIABLE	PARTIAL CORRELATION	P TO ENTER LEVEL
1	.4021	
2	.1972	
3	.1407	
4	.1077	
5	.1171	
6	.1016	
7	.1019	
8	.1019	
9	.1019	
10	.1019	
11	.1019	
12	.1019	
13	.1019	

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION	P TO REMOVE LEVEL
1	.4021	
2	.1972	
3	.1407	
4	.1077	
5	.1171	
6	.1016	
7	.1019	
8	.1019	
9	.1019	
10	.1019	
11	.1019	
12	.1019	
13	.1019	

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STEP NO. 19  
VARIABLE ENTERED 23

MULTIPLE R-SQUARE .9983  
STD. ERROR OF EST. 1.0113

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE  
REGRESSION 200.86379  
RESIDUAL 88.82295

SUM OF SQUARES DF MEAN SQUARE F RATIO  
200.86379 12 21.56232 19.98  
88.82295 12 1.08284

VARIABLES IN EQUATION  
COEFF. T

CONSTANT

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STEP NO. 15  
VARIABLE ENTERED 20 CC  
MULTIPLE R-SQUARE .9728  
STD. ERROR OF EST. 1.0082

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE  
SUM OF SQUARES OF MEAN SQUARE F RATIO  
REGRESSION 289.4401 13 16.9256 18.303  
RESIDUAL 46.6056 41 1.0248

VARIABLES IN EQUATION				VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION			
VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD. ERROR	F TO REMOVE LEVEL	VARIABLE	PARTIAL CORR.	TOLERANCE	F TO ENTER LEVEL
11-INTERCEPT	.206	.001	35.928	1	.07947	.13474	.001
2	.222	.002	16.448	2	.15811	.08676	.001
3	.274	.003	14.000	3	.09884	.08866	.001
4	.174	.002	12.431	4	.09500	.09092	.001
5	.170	.002	12.276	5	.07178	.08280	.001
6	.174	.002	12.431	6	.05811	.07341	.001
7	.014	.001	1.223	7	.02188	.05443	.001
8	.006	.001	.450	8	.00614	.05124	.001
9	.001	.001	.023	9	.04134	.08184	.001
10	.001	.001	.023	10	.07178	.08024	.001
11	.001	.001	.023	11	.07178	.08024	.001
12	.001	.001	.023	12	.07178	.08024	.001
13	.001	.001	.023	13	.07178	.08024	.001
14	.001	.001	.023	14	.07178	.08024	.001
15	.001	.001	.023	15	.07178	.08024	.001
16	.001	.001	.023	16	.07178	.08024	.001
17	.001	.001	.023	17	.07178	.08024	.001
18	.001	.001	.023	18	.07178	.08024	.001
19	.001	.001	.023	19	.07178	.08024	.001
20	.001	.001	.023	20	.07178	.08024	.001
21	.001	.001	.023	21	.07178	.08024	.001
22	.001	.001	.023	22	.07178	.08024	.001
23	.001	.001	.023	23	.07178	.08024	.001
24	.001	.001	.023	24	.07178	.08024	.001
25	.001	.001	.023	25	.07178	.08024	.001
26	.001	.001	.023	26	.07178	.08024	.001
27	.001	.001	.023	27	.07178	.08024	.001
28	.001	.001	.023	28	.07178	.08024	.001
29	.001	.001	.023	29	.07178	.08024	.001
30	.001	.001	.023	30	.07178	.08024	.001
31	.001	.001	.023	31	.07178	.08024	.001
32	.001	.001	.023	32	.07178	.08024	.001
33	.001	.001	.023	33	.07178	.08024	.001
34	.001	.001	.023	34	.07178	.08024	.001
35	.001	.001	.023	35	.07178	.08024	.001
36	.001	.001	.023	36	.07178	.08024	.001
37	.001	.001	.023	37	.07178	.08024	.001
38	.001	.001	.023	38	.07178	.08024	.001
39	.001	.001	.023	39	.07178	.08024	.001
40	.001	.001	.023	40	.07178	.08024	.001
41	.001	.001	.023	41	.07178	.08024	.001
42	.001	.001	.023	42	.07178	.08024	.001
43	.001	.001	.023	43	.07178	.08024	.001
44	.001	.001	.023	44	.07178	.08024	.001
45	.001	.001	.023	45	.07178	.08024	.001
46	.001	.001	.023	46	.07178	.08024	.001
47	.001	.001	.023	47	.07178	.08024	.001
48	.001	.001	.023	48	.07178	.08024	.001
49	.001	.001	.023	49	.07178	.08024	.001
50	.001	.001	.023	50	.07178	.08024	.001



STEP NO. 17  
VARIABLE ENTERED 50 YV

MULTIPLE R-SQUARE .9887  
STD. ERROR OF EST. 1.0389

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE  
REGRESSION  
RESIDUAL

SUM OF SQUARES  
22.98301  
22.98358

OF 15  
15  
15

MEAN SQUARE  
1.53220  
1.532772

F RATIO  
16.583

VARIABLES IN EQUATION  
SYD REG  
COEFF

F TO REMOVE LEVEL

VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION  
PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	STD. ERROR	PARTIAL CORR.	TOLERANCE	F TO ENTER LEVEL
(Y-INTERCEPT)	-.395	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
1	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
2	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
3	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
4	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
5	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
6	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
7	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
8	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
9	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
10	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
11	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
12	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
13	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
14	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
15	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
16	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
17	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
18	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
19	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
20	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
21	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
22	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
23	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
24	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
25	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
26	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
27	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
28	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
29	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
30	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
31	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
32	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
33	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
34	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
35	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
36	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
37	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
38	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
39	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
40	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
41	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
42	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
43	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
44	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
45	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
46	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
47	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
48	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
49	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000
50	.000	1.53220	16.583	1.0389	.000	.000	.000



STEP NO. 10  
ANALYSIS TIME 27.00



STEP NO. 20  
VARIABLE REMOVED  
S E  
MULTIPLE R-SQUARE  
STD. ERROR OF EST.

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE  
REGRESSION  
RESIDUAL

SUM OF SQUARES  
24.1377  
20.43804

MEAN SQUARE  
16.41941  
1.041941

F RATIO  
15.866

VARIABLES IN EQUATION  
16

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION  
0.9077

STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE  
1.041941

ADJUSTED R-SQUARE  
0.8922

CONSTANT  
1.041941

INTERCEPT  
1.041941

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION  
0.9077

STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE  
1.041941

ADJUSTED R-SQUARE  
0.8922

CONSTANT  
1.041941

INTERCEPT  
1.041941

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION  
0.9077

STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE  
1.041941

ADJUSTED R-SQUARE  
0.8922

CONSTANT  
1.041941

INTERCEPT  
1.041941

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION  
0.9077

STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE  
1.041941

ADJUSTED R-SQUARE  
0.8922

CONSTANT  
1.041941

INTERCEPT  
1.041941

STEP NO. 21  
VARIABLE REMOVED  
S E  
MULTIPLE R-SQUARE  
STD. ERROR OF EST.

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE  
REGRESSION  
RESIDUAL

SUM OF SQUARES  
24.1377  
20.43804

MEAN SQUARE  
16.41941  
1.041941

F RATIO  
15.866

VARIABLES IN EQUATION  
15

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION  
0.9077

STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE  
1.041941

ADJUSTED R-SQUARE  
0.8922

CONSTANT  
1.041941

INTERCEPT  
1.041941

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION  
0.9077

STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE  
1.041941

ADJUSTED R-SQUARE  
0.8922

CONSTANT  
1.041941

INTERCEPT  
1.041941

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION  
0.9077

STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE  
1.041941

ADJUSTED R-SQUARE  
0.8922

CONSTANT  
1.041941

INTERCEPT  
1.041941

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION  
0.9077

STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE  
1.041941

ADJUSTED R-SQUARE  
0.8922

CONSTANT  
1.041941

INTERCEPT  
1.041941

STEP NO. 22  
VARIABLE REMOVED  
S E  
MULTIPLE R-SQUARE  
STD. ERROR OF EST.

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE  
REGRESSION  
RESIDUAL

SUM OF SQUARES  
24.1377  
20.43804

MEAN SQUARE  
16.41941  
1.041941

F RATIO  
15.866

VARIABLES IN EQUATION  
14

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION  
0.9077

STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE  
1.041941

ADJUSTED R-SQUARE  
0.8922

CONSTANT  
1.041941

INTERCEPT  
1.041941

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION  
0.9077

STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE  
1.041941

ADJUSTED R-SQUARE  
0.8922

CONSTANT  
1.041941

INTERCEPT  
1.041941

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION  
0.9077

STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE  
1.041941

ADJUSTED R-SQUARE  
0.8922

CONSTANT  
1.041941

INTERCEPT  
1.041941

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION  
0.9077

STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE  
1.041941

ADJUSTED R-SQUARE  
0.8922

CONSTANT  
1.041941

INTERCEPT  
1.041941

MULTIPLE R-SQUARE .9020  
STD. ERROR OF EST. 1.0134

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE  
REGRESSION 285.62055  
RESIDUAL 28.28285

SUM OF SQUARES DF MEAN SQUARE F RATIO  
285.62055 15 19.04137 17.161

VARIABLES IN EQUATION  
15

VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION  
PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STANDARD ERROR	T	DF	P	PARTIAL CORR.	TOLERANCE	F TO ENTER LEVEL
1) INTERCEPT	1.0000	.0000						
2) X1	.0000	.0000						
3) X2	.0000	.0000						
4) X3	.0000	.0000						
5) X4	.0000	.0000						
6) X5	.0000	.0000						
7) X6	.0000	.0000						
8) X7	.0000	.0000						
9) X8	.0000	.0000						
10) X9	.0000	.0000						
11) X10	.0000	.0000						
12) X11	.0000	.0000						
13) X12	.0000	.0000						
14) X13	.0000	.0000						
15) X14	.0000	.0000						

STEP NO. 22  
VARIABLE REMOVED X5  
MULTIPLE R-SQUARE .8899  
STD. ERROR OF EST. 1.0177

SUM OF SQUARES		DF	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO
19.33333		15	1.28889	19.219
VARIABLES IN EQUATION		STANDARD REG	F TO REMOVE LEVEL	
COEFF				
1	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
2	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
3	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
4	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
5	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
6	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
7	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
8	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
9	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
10	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
11	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
12	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
13	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
14	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
15	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
16	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
17	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
18	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
19	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
20	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
21	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
22	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
23	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
24	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
25	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
26	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
27	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
28	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
29	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
30	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
31	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
32	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
33	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
34	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
35	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
36	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
37	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
38	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
39	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
40	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
41	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
42	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
43	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
44	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
45	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
46	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
47	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
48	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
49	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
50	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
51	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
52	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
53	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
54	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
55	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
56	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
57	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
58	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
59	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
60	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
61	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
62	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
63	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
64	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
65	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
66	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
67	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
68	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
69	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
70	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
71	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
72	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
73	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
74	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
75	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
76	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
77	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
78	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
79	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
80	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
81	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
82	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
83	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
84	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
85	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
86	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
87	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
88	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
89	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
90	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
91	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
92	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
93	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
94	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
95	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
96	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
97	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
98	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
99	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
100	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000

STEP NO. 23  
VARIABLE REMOVED 27 88  
MULTIPLE R-SQUARE .0047  
STD. ERROR OF EST. 1.0241  
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE  
REGRESSION SUM OF SQUARES 95 MEAN SQUARE 20.2000 F RATIO 19.219

RESIDUAL 43.901222 41 1.048672

VARIABLES IN EQUATION		VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION	
VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT OF COEFF	STD. ERROR	COEFF
17-INTENSEPT	-2226	1087	
1	599	1087	
2	1377	1087	
3	1196	1087	
4	1196	1087	
5	1337	1087	
6	1337	1087	
7	1337	1087	
8	1337	1087	
9	1337	1087	
10	1337	1087	
11	1337	1087	
12	1337	1087	
13	1337	1087	
14	1337	1087	
15	1337	1087	
16	1337	1087	
17	1337	1087	
18	1337	1087	
19	1337	1087	
20	1337	1087	
21	1337	1087	
22	1337	1087	
23	1337	1087	
24	1337	1087	
25	1337	1087	
26	1337	1087	
27	1337	1087	
28	1337	1087	
29	1337	1087	
30	1337	1087	
31	1337	1087	
32	1337	1087	
33	1337	1087	
34	1337	1087	
35	1337	1087	
36	1337	1087	
37	1337	1087	
38	1337	1087	
39	1337	1087	
40	1337	1087	
41	1337	1087	
42	1337	1087	
43	1337	1087	
44	1337	1087	
45	1337	1087	
46	1337	1087	
47	1337	1087	
48	1337	1087	
49	1337	1087	
50	1337	1087	
51	1337	1087	
52	1337	1087	
53	1337	1087	
54	1337	1087	
55	1337	1087	
56	1337	1087	
57	1337	1087	
58	1337	1087	
59	1337	1087	
60	1337	1087	
61	1337	1087	
62	1337	1087	
63	1337	1087	
64	1337	1087	
65	1337	1087	
66	1337	1087	
67	1337	1087	
68	1337	1087	
69	1337	1087	
70	1337	1087	
71	1337	1087	
72	1337	1087	
73	1337	1087	
74	1337	1087	
75	1337	1087	
76	1337	1087	
77	1337	1087	
78	1337	1087	
79	1337	1087	
80	1337	1087	
81	1337	1087	
82	1337	1087	
83	1337	1087	
84	1337	1087	
85	1337	1087	
86	1337	1087	
87	1337	1087	
88	1337	1087	
89	1337	1087	
90	1337	1087	
91	1337	1087	
92	1337	1087	
93	1337	1087	
94	1337	1087	
95	1337	1087	
96	1337	1087	
97	1337	1087	
98	1337	1087	
99	1337	1087	
100	1337	1087	

STEP NO. 20  
VARIABLE REMOVED 50 YV

MULTIPLE R-SQUARE .9720  
STD. ERROR OF EST. 1.0396

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE  
REGRESSION 250.8172  
RESIDUAL 64.7406

SUM OF SQUARES 314.5578  
MEAN SQUARE 21.4539  
F RATIO 20.113

VARIABLES IN EQUATION		VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION	
COEFFICIENT OF EST.	STD. ERROR	PARTIAL CORR.	TOLERANCE
1			
1	.085	.3795	.209
2	.179	.3795	.543
3	.197	.3795	.373
4	.197	.3795	.450
5	.197	.3795	.450
6	.197	.3795	.450
7	.197	.3795	.450
8	.197	.3795	.450
9	.197	.3795	.450
10	.197	.3795	.450
11	.197	.3795	.450
12	.197	.3795	.450
13	.197	.3795	.450
14	.197	.3795	.450
15	.197	.3795	.450
16	.197	.3795	.450
17	.197	.3795	.450
18	.197	.3795	.450
19	.197	.3795	.450
20	.197	.3795	.450
21	.197	.3795	.450
22	.197	.3795	.450
23	.197	.3795	.450
24	.197	.3795	.450
25	.197	.3795	.450
26	.197	.3795	.450
27	.197	.3795	.450
28	.197	.3795	.450
29	.197	.3795	.450
30	.197	.3795	.450
31	.197	.3795	.450
32	.197	.3795	.450
33	.197	.3795	.450
34	.197	.3795	.450
35	.197	.3795	.450
36	.197	.3795	.450
37	.197	.3795	.450
38	.197	.3795	.450
39	.197	.3795	.450
40	.197	.3795	.450
41	.197	.3795	.450
42	.197	.3795	.450
43	.197	.3795	.450
44	.197	.3795	.450
45	.197	.3795	.450
46	.197	.3795	.450
47	.197	.3795	.450
48	.197	.3795	.450
49	.197	.3795	.450
50	.197	.3795	.450

STEP NO. 25  
VARIABLE REMOVED 23 W

MULTIPLE R-SQUARE .927  
STD. ERROR OF EST. 1.077

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE  
REGRESSION 29.05816  
RESIDUAL 1.077

VARIABLES IN EQUATION

MEAN SQUARE 21.313  
F RATIO 21.313

VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD. ERROR	STD. RES.	F TO REMOVE LEVEL	VARIABLE	PARTIAL CORR.	TOLERANCE	F TO ENTER LEVEL
11-INTERCEPT	-.449	.085	.195	51.122	1	.3892	.728	2.037
2	.214	.180	.173	2.122	2	.3224	.728	2.037
3	.110	.191	.160	10.155	3	.2523	.728	2.037
4	.104	.191	.160	10.155	4	.2523	.728	2.037
5	.104	.191	.160	10.155	5	.2523	.728	2.037
6	.104	.191	.160	10.155	6	.2523	.728	2.037
7	.104	.191	.160	10.155	7	.2523	.728	2.037
8	.104	.191	.160	10.155	8	.2523	.728	2.037
9	.104	.191	.160	10.155	9	.2523	.728	2.037
10	.104	.191	.160	10.155	10	.2523	.728	2.037
11	.104	.191	.160	10.155	11	.2523	.728	2.037
12	.104	.191	.160	10.155	12	.2523	.728	2.037
13	.104	.191	.160	10.155	13	.2523	.728	2.037
14	.104	.191	.160	10.155	14	.2523	.728	2.037
15	.104	.191	.160	10.155	15	.2523	.728	2.037
16	.104	.191	.160	10.155	16	.2523	.728	2.037
17	.104	.191	.160	10.155	17	.2523	.728	2.037
18	.104	.191	.160	10.155	18	.2523	.728	2.037
19	.104	.191	.160	10.155	19	.2523	.728	2.037
20	.104	.191	.160	10.155	20	.2523	.728	2.037
21	.104	.191	.160	10.155	21	.2523	.728	2.037
22	.104	.191	.160	10.155	22	.2523	.728	2.037
23	.104	.191	.160	10.155	23	.2523	.728	2.037
24	.104	.191	.160	10.155	24	.2523	.728	2.037
25	.104	.191	.160	10.155	25	.2523	.728	2.037
26	.104	.191	.160	10.155	26	.2523	.728	2.037
27	.104	.191	.160	10.155	27	.2523	.728	2.037
28	.104	.191	.160	10.155	28	.2523	.728	2.037
29	.104	.191	.160	10.155	29	.2523	.728	2.037
30	.104	.191	.160	10.155	30	.2523	.728	2.037

STEP NO. 24  
VARIABLE REMOVED 22 V

MULTIPLE R-SQUARE .938  
STD. ERROR OF EST. 1.0627

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE  
REGRESSION 256.4494  
RESIDUAL 78.92250

SUM OF SQUARES OF MEAN SQUARE F RATIO  
256.4494 10 23.071  
78.92250 4 1.108165

VARIABLES IN EQUATION

VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION



VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT OF CORR	STD. ERROR OF CORR	SIG. REG	F TO REMOVE LEVEL	VARIABLE	PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL
IV-INTERCEPT	-.000	.000	.972	50.117	1	.3023
1	.000	.000	.972	50.117	2	.3023
2	.000	.000	.972	50.117	3	.3023
3	.000	.000	.972	50.117	4	.3023
4	.000	.000	.972	50.117	5	.3023
5	.000	.000	.972	50.117	6	.3023
6	.000	.000	.972	50.117	7	.3023
7	.000	.000	.972	50.117	8	.3023
8	.000	.000	.972	50.117	9	.3023
9	.000	.000	.972	50.117	10	.3023
10	.000	.000	.972	50.117	11	.3023
11	.000	.000	.972	50.117	12	.3023
12	.000	.000	.972	50.117	13	.3023
13	.000	.000	.972	50.117	14	.3023
14	.000	.000	.972	50.117	15	.3023
15	.000	.000	.972	50.117	16	.3023
16	.000	.000	.972	50.117	17	.3023
17	.000	.000	.972	50.117	18	.3023
18	.000	.000	.972	50.117	19	.3023
19	.000	.000	.972	50.117	20	.3023
20	.000	.000	.972	50.117	21	.3023
21	.000	.000	.972	50.117	22	.3023
22	.000	.000	.972	50.117	23	.3023
23	.000	.000	.972	50.117	24	.3023
24	.000	.000	.972	50.117	25	.3023
25	.000	.000	.972	50.117	26	.3023
26	.000	.000	.972	50.117	27	.3023
27	.000	.000	.972	50.117	28	.3023
28	.000	.000	.972	50.117	29	.3023
29	.000	.000	.972	50.117	30	.3023
30	.000	.000	.972	50.117	31	.3023
31	.000	.000	.972	50.117	32	.3023
32	.000	.000	.972	50.117	33	.3023
33	.000	.000	.972	50.117	34	.3023
34	.000	.000	.972	50.117	35	.3023
35	.000	.000	.972	50.117	36	.3023
36	.000	.000	.972	50.117	37	.3023
37	.000	.000	.972	50.117	38	.3023
38	.000	.000	.972	50.117	39	.3023
39	.000	.000	.972	50.117	40	.3023
40	.000	.000	.972	50.117	41	.3023
41	.000	.000	.972	50.117	42	.3023
42	.000	.000	.972	50.117	43	.3023
43	.000	.000	.972	50.117	44	.3023
44	.000	.000	.972	50.117	45	.3023
45	.000	.000	.972	50.117	46	.3023
46	.000	.000	.972	50.117	47	.3023
47	.000	.000	.972	50.117	48	.3023
48	.000	.000	.972	50.117	49	.3023
49	.000	.000	.972	50.117	50	.3023
50	.000	.000	.972	50.117	51	.3023
51	.000	.000	.972	50.117	52	.3023
52	.000	.000	.972	50.117	53	.3023
53	.000	.000	.972	50.117	54	.3023
54	.000	.000	.972	50.117	55	.3023
55	.000	.000	.972	50.117	56	.3023
56	.000	.000	.972	50.117	57	.3023
57	.000	.000	.972	50.117	58	.3023
58	.000	.000	.972	50.117	59	.3023
59	.000	.000	.972	50.117	60	.3023
60	.000	.000	.972	50.117	61	.3023
61	.000	.000	.972	50.117	62	.3023
62	.000	.000	.972	50.117	63	.3023
63	.000	.000	.972	50.117	64	.3023
64	.000	.000	.972	50.117	65	.3023
65	.000	.000	.972	50.117	66	.3023
66	.000	.000	.972	50.117	67	.3023
67	.000	.000	.972	50.117	68	.3023
68	.000	.000	.972	50.117	69	.3023
69	.000	.000	.972	50.117	70	.3023
70	.000	.000	.972	50.117	71	.3023
71	.000	.000	.972	50.117	72	.3023
72	.000	.000	.972	50.117	73	.3023
73	.000	.000	.972	50.117	74	.3023
74	.000	.000	.972	50.117	75	.3023
75	.000	.000	.972	50.117	76	.3023
76	.000	.000	.972	50.117	77	.3023
77	.000	.000	.972	50.117	78	.3023
78	.000	.000	.972	50.117	79	.3023
79	.000	.000	.972	50.117	80	.3023
80	.000	.000	.972	50.117	81	.3023
81	.000	.000	.972	50.117	82	.3023
82	.000	.000	.972	50.117	83	.3023
83	.000	.000	.972	50.117	84	.3023
84	.000	.000	.972	50.117	85	.3023
85	.000	.000	.972	50.117	86	.3023
86	.000	.000	.972	50.117	87	.3023
87	.000	.000	.972	50.117	88	.3023
88	.000	.000	.972	50.117	89	.3023
89	.000	.000	.972	50.117	90	.3023
90	.000	.000	.972	50.117	91	.3023
91	.000	.000	.972	50.117	92	.3023
92	.000	.000	.972	50.117	93	.3023
93	.000	.000	.972	50.117	94	.3023
94	.000	.000	.972	50.117	95	.3023
95	.000	.000	.972	50.117	96	.3023
96	.000	.000	.972	50.117	97	.3023
97	.000	.000	.972	50.117	98	.3023
98	.000	.000	.972	50.117	99	.3023
99	.000	.000	.972	50.117	100	.3023

F-LEVELS: 9.800. 3.800 OR TOLERANCE INSUFFICIENT FOR FURTHER STEPPING

SUMMARY STEP	TABLE	VARIABLE	ENTERED	REMOVED
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87	

## SUMMARY TABLE

.....

**EXHIBIT**

**INVESTOR**

5-70-

## 2-200 NUMBER OF INCIDENTS

14-00000

8-70-

8-70-

## APPENDIX F

FORTRAN IV Program Output for Williams  
AFB, Organizational Maintenance Squadron

10/2/2019

1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This involves conducting market research to understand what consumers want and what gaps exist in the current market.

[illegible]



WUTHERER, R. WUTHERER, R. WUTHERER, R.

[illegible]

33770	7	6	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	77	43151	5	76	77	3	1	1	2	0	10	5	2	2	0	0	0
33770	5	6	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	77	43151	5	77	77	12	1	1	1	2	6	5	0	0	0	0	0
33770	7	6	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	76	43151	5	76	76	0	1	1	3	2	8	5	0	0	0	0	0
33770	6	6	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	74	43151	5	74	77	0	1	1	3	7	10	5	3	0	0	0	0
33770	7	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	77	43151	5	77	77	7	1	1	3	2	8	5	0	0	0	0	0
33770	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	76	43151	5	76	76	0	1	1	2	3	8	5	1	0	2	2	3
33770	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	77	43151	5	77	77	3	1	1	2	2	8	5	2	4	2	3	5
33770	6	6	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	75	43151	5	75	75	3	1	1	3	7	6	5	3	0	1	2	18
33770	6	6	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	77	43151	5	77	77	0	1	1	3	3	6	5	0	0	0	0	0
33770	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	51	43151	5	55	55	0	1	1	3	8	6	5	0	0	1	0	0
33770	6	6	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	76	43151	5	76	76	0	1	1	3	7	8	5	0	0	0	0	0
33770	4	6	3	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	75	43350	3	74	74	0	1	1	2	7	8	5	0	0	0	0	0
33770	6	6	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	76	43151	5	77	77	2	1	1	3	7	8	5	0	0	0	0	0
33770	6	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	73	43171	7	78	78	1	1	1	3	0	6	5	1	0	2	9	9
33770	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	75	43151	5	75	75	0	1	1	3	7	10	5	0	0	2	12	12







TABLE 1. THERMAL & PRESSURE

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DATE 12/20/79

1700	1	1	20	15	9	0	9	8	25	31	29	30	25	23	27	25	25	23	27	23	19	-3	19	-3	3	-1	1
1700	1	1	20	15	9	0	9	8	27	31	29	30	25	23	27	25	25	23	27	23	19	-3	19	-3	3	-1	1
1700	1	1	20	15	9	0	9	8	25	35	27	30	26	21	27	25	25	23	21	19	19	-2	19	-2	2	-1	1
1700	1	1	20	15	9	0	9	8	25	30	29	30	24	23	23	25	22	22	26	20	19	3	0	-1	-2		
200	1	2	0	300	9	0	3	3	30	23	26	25	25	20	31	25	10	17	25	30	30	16	0	2	-4	2	
200	1	2	0	300	9	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
200	1	2	0	300	9	0	3	3	25	27	29	27	20	23	30	23	25	20	24	24	17	0	2	-6	4		
200	2	2	5	280	3	3	2	2	27	10	10	12	16	21	23	27	22	25	30	30	17	1	2	-5	2		
200	2	2	5	280	3	3	2	2	22	21	26	27	23	25	30	31	27	25	30	29	36	18	-2	-1	2	1	
200	2	2	5	280	3	3	2	2	22	30	25	27	21	21	23	25	22	25	23	25	22	11	-2	1	1	0	
200	3	3	30	300	9	1	9	9	22	30	16	22	21	15	27	27	17	17	22	21	25	17	3	-1	-6	4	
200	3	3	30	300	9	1	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
200	3	3	30	300	9	1	9	9	27	30	25	32	21	26	25	31	17	25	17	32	29	18	1	-4	0	3	
200	3	3	30	300	9	1	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
200	2	2	12	200	4	3	3	3	25	30	29	27	23	21	25	23	22	25	26	20	20	-1	5	-2	-2		
200	2	2	12	200	4	3	3	3	25	30	30	27	26	23	30	25	25	21	28	25	19	-3	4	0	-1		
200	2	2	12	200	4	3	3	3	26	27	22	30	25	25	30	20	22	22	30	22	17	-4	2	1	1		
200	2	2	12	200	4	3	3	3	25	20	20	30	26	25	31	37	20	25	29	35	33	16	2	3	-3	0	
1700	2	9	10	300	5	0	2	2	22	33	30	32	25	30	23	30	30	22	22	23	16	18	-1	-1	-2	4	

ED-A088 061

ARIZONA STATE UNIV TEMPE DEPT OF INDUSTRIAL AND MANA--ETC F/8 15/5  
DEVELOPMENT OF AN EFFECTIVENESS PLANNING AND EVALUATION MODEL F--ETC(U)

APR 80 H H YOUNG

AFOSR-79-0111

UNCLASSIFIED

ASU-ERC-R-80016

AFOSR-TR-80-0598

NL

3 of 3

30000



END  
DATE  
FILMED  
9-80  
DTIC



## APPENDIX G

FORTAN IV Program Output for Luke AFB,  
Component Repair Squadron



12133	9	7	3	3	3	3	4	2	44	1	77	32655	5	78	77	22	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	4	0
12134	5	7	9	3	9	9	3	2	44	1	76	32605	5	76	77	9	1	1	1	3	0	5	1	4	0	4
12135	4	6	3	3	3	3	3	2	44	1	77	32651	5	78	77	3	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0
12141	0	10	9	9	9	9	4	2	45	1	76	32654	5	76	77	32	0	1	1	7	0	5	0	0	0	0
12142	7	0	9	9	9	9	4	2	45	1	78	32604	3	79	79	0	1	1	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	0
12144	0	9	9	9	9	9	4	2	45	1	76	32601	5	77	77	0	1	1	1	3	10	5	0	0	1	3
12144	9	5	2	1	1	2	1	2	45	1	78	32604	3	78	78	0	1	1	1	3	0	5	1	2	0	0
12145	7	0	9	9	9	9	4	2	45	1	78	42632	5	78	78	0	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0
12151	9	10	9	9	9	9	4	2	46	1	76	42652	5	77	79	11	0	1	1	7	0	5	0	0	0	0
12152	9	10	9	9	9	9	4	2	46	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12153	9	10	9	9	9	9	4	2	46	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12154	9	10	9	9	9	9	4	2	46	1	78	42652	5	78	79	0	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	2	0
12155	0	9	3	3	3	3	3	2	46	1	78	42652	5	79	79	10	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	2
12201	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	47	2	77	42652	5	78	78	0	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	3
12202	4	7	2	3	3	3	3	2	47	2	78	4	5	78	78	0	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0
12203	9	10	9	9	9	9	4	2	47	2	76	4	5	76	76	4	1	1	1	7	0	5	0	0	0	3
12204	0	7	3	3	3	3	3	2	47	2	78	42652	5	78	0	13	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0
12205	0	0	3	4	9	9	4	2	47	2	76	42652	5	77	77	0	1	1	1	3	0	5	1	2	0	4
12221	9	7	3	2	2	2	1	2	48	2	73	42652	5	74	77	0	1	1	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	3





YOUNG & RUBICAM PROJECT

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DATE 01/10/00

200002 10 10 9 2 9 2 3 2 52 2 52 34164 5 52 76 3 1 2 1 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0	0
200003 0 9 9 9 9 9 9 2 52 2 75 34164 5 75 79 9 1 2 1 0 0 5 0 0 1 0 0	0
200004 0 9 3 9 9 9 9 2 52 2 69 34176 7 79 79 0 1 1 1 0 9 5 3 6 1 0 0	0

STRUCTURED INPUT DATA FOR INPUT TO MNP MULTIPLE REGRESSION MODEL

MGT DEN REN INT MMS TEC EST TEL TEC IND NON INT SAT STR NEW HIS MAR CON ION LOC PAY SOC FAT ASC RES END SOC  
 MGL CLR CTR CPS SHV INF SGT KMD SKC ADY AIT MEL SUP DLT AND K MTH FLT ITY AL GET STS TRT CMD POM SBY IAL  
 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56

130	0	1	50	5	5	3	5	5	25	33	24	25	22	26	21	25	22	22	24	25	20	18	0	0	-1	1
130	0	1	50	5	5	3	5	5	30	33	27	30	25	28	25	25	27	25	27	31	29	20	-2	2	0	0
130	0	1	50	5	5	3	5	5	25	33	24	27	25	30	27	27	25	27	21	28	26	19	1	-1	0	0
130	0	1	50	5	5	3	5	5	25	27	24	27	26	28	25	27	27	25	23	30	22	18	-2	2	-3	3
130	0	1	50	5	5	3	5	5	25	27	25	27	22	25	23	23	27	22	25	34	24	19	1	-1	1	-1
40	1	1	0	15	5	5	3	0	22	23	30	30	26	25	20	25	27	30	25	29	29	19	0	1	-3	2
40	1	1	0	15	5	5	3	0	22	33	25	30	22	26	25	21	22	20	16	24	18	19	-4	-3	5	2
40	1	1	0	15	5	5	3	0	30	27	27	30	22	26	30	35	27	25	22	43	28	14	-4	0	3	1
40	1	1	0	15	5	5	3	0	27	33	31	30	28	26	30	25	22	25	29	24	20	19	-2	3	-1	0
40	1	1	0	15	5	5	3	0	22	25	22	30	20	21	21	25	20	25	20	24	20	18	2	0	-2	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	25	30	27	27	26	23	25	25	25	27	27	37	30	15	-2	1	-2	3
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	27	31	27	27	23	28	23	23	27	27	31	33	21	20	0	1	-3	2
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	22	31	22	30	25	21	23	23	25	22	21	22	23	15	-4	-1	2	3
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	22	30	24	27	25	26	25	25	22	27	24	21	20	17	3	-1	-3	2
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10	3	3	17	50	2	1	1	2	25	33	31	27	25	25	31	30	27	27	30	33	29	18	-2	1	-4	5
10	3	3	17	50	2	1	1	2	35	35	27	30	28	28	23	23	22	22	30	34	35	19	-5	1	-1	5

10	3	3	17	50	2	1	1	2	22	31	25	22	25	24	30	25	22	17	31	31	27	15	-1	1	1	-1
10	3	3	17	50	2	1	1	2	22	31	22	32	27	26	27	27	22	32	20	29	29	17	1	-5	1	3
10	3	3	17	50	2	1	1	2	25	31	25	27	28	28	26	21	25	22	28	34	26	17	0	1	-4	3
80	3	2	50	0	1	2	2	3	22	30	30	27	21	23	25	25	27	22	30	30	39	14	-2	3	0	-1
90	3	2	50	0	1	2	2	3	30	37	25	27	28	25	21	20	25	17	24	27	20	19	0	-1	1	0
10	3	3	17	50	2	1	1	2	22	31	22	32	27	24	27	27	22	32	30	29	29	17	1	-1	-2	2
80	3	2	50	0	1	2	2	3	25	31	25	27	25	25	23	27	25	24	30	22	18	9	-9	-4	9	
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200	3	3	50	30	4	5	4	4	25	30	24	25	23	13	0	27	12	5	24	31	11	17	0	-1	-1	2
200	3	3	50	30	4	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
200	3	3	50	30	4	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
200	3	3	50	30	4	5	4	4	27	35	25	25	24	25	23	23	20	25	22	23	20	18	-2	3	-2	1
200	3	3	50	30	4	5	4	4	20	25	24	25	15	18	15	25	22	22	25	34	21	14	-2	3	0	-1
95	4	4	10	50	5	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
85	4	4	10	50	5	5	3	3	27	20	27	32	25	24	17	25	20	25	28	37	38	18	3	0	-3	0
85	4	4	10	50	5	5	3	3	22	27	21	27	18	25	30	27	25	20	24	30	14	-1	5	-3	1	
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85	4	4	10	50	5	5	3	3	27	33	28	27	25	30	30	30	30	32	24	28	20	19	-2	3	-2	1
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60	1	1	96	100	1	1	2	5	17	30	22	32	17	31	23	15	22	27	22	22	16	14	-2	2	0	0	
60	1	1	96	100	1	1	2	5	27	30	30	30	21	20	26	37	30	27	24	36	19	19	1	-1	-3	3	
60	1	1	96	100	1	1	2	5	22	40	27	32	27	33	27	31	26	27	29	35	35	19	-1	2	-4	3	
60	1	1	96	100	1	1	2	5	25	33	24	27	23	24	27	30	27	20	20	24	25	19	-1	2	-4	3	
120	3	3	10	25	9	9	9	9	22	30	22	22	22	24	33	33	30	25	30	40	29	16	0	2	-4	9	
120	3	3	10	25	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
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120	3	3	10	25	9	9	9	9	17	21	30	30	30	30	27	35	25	25	25	34	30	17	-5	0	9	3	
120	3	3	10	25	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
60	1	1	50	300	3	3	2	3	22	25	27	22	25	28	25	25	25	25	30	42	32	19	-5	3	0	2	
60	1	1	50	300	3	3	2	3	30	31	22	25	25	21	23	23	17	25	21	26	20	19	-4	2	0	2	
60	1	1	50	300	3	3	2	3	20	20	24	27	21	28	30	30	15	17	24	39	38	15	-3	1	-1	3	
60	1	1	50	300	3	3	2	3	22	25	21	25	24	21	23	27	25	25	30	33	27	19	-3	2	-1	2	
90	3	3	15	200	0	5	3	3	22	35	24	30	24	21	27	27	22	25	24	30	24	19	-1	-1	-3	6	
90	3	3	15	200	0	5	3	3	27	40	25	25	30	24	27	27	22	22	21	29	20	19	9	-2	3	-1	
90	3	3	15	200	0	5	3	3	22	31	24	30	31	30	30	25	25	15	25	34	27	19	-2	2	-2	2	
90	3	3	15	200	0	5	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
90	3	3	15	200	0	5	3	3	27	31	25	32	25	24	27	25	27	22	26	35	30	18	-2	0	-1	3	
65	3	2	30	190	9	9	9	9	5	25	27	21	25	23	23	27	27	25	20	23	31	24	19	-1	1	-4	9

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05	3	2	30	190	4	4	4	5	27	23	26	27	26	26	23	17	0	0	0	19	-1	-2	-3	4		
05	3	2	30	190	4	4	4	5	30	33	27	27	20	31	21	15	20	17	0	0	0	10	-4	2	0	2
05	3	2	30	190	4	4	4	5	22	31	26	27	25	26	27	21	25	20	20	20	17	19	-2	2	-1	1

WPTM

## APPENDIX H

FORTAN IV Program Output for Luke AFB,  
Electrical Maintenance Squadron



15004	5	5	2	2	2	3	2	24	1	77	43151	5	78	79	0	1	1	1	3	8	5	0	0	1	2	0
15005	5	7	3	3	3	4	3	2	24	1	77	42452	5	77	79	0	1	1	1	2	8	5	1	0	0	0
15001	9	8	3	4	3	3	4	2	25	1	75	43150	5	76	75	0	1	1	1	4	8	5	2	8	1	
15002	4	5	1	2	1	1	1	2	25	1	77	43150	5	78	78	19	1	1	1	2	8	5	0	0	3	
15003	9	9	2	3	3	2	2	2	25	1	78	43150	5	78	78	30	1	1	1	2	8	5	1	2	0	
15004	5	7	2	3	3	3	3	2	25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15005	5	7	3	2	2	3	2	25	1	77	43100	5	77	77	1	1	1	1	2	10	5	2	4	1	3	
15001	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	24	2	77	462	5	78	78	0	1	1	1	3	8	5	0	0	0	0	
15002	5	6	3	2	3	3	2	24	2	75	46250	5	76	76	0	1	1	1	3	8	5	0	0	0	0	
15003	10	10	4	4	4	4	2	24	2	78	46250	5	78	78	0	1	1	1	2	8	5	1	2	0	0	
15004	9	9	4	4	4	4	3	2	24	2	78	462	5	78	78	1	1	1	1	2	8	5	1	6	0	
15005	5	7	3	3	3	3	2	24	2	78	0	5	78	78	0	1	1	1	2	8	5	2	8	0	0	
15001	8	9	3	3	1	3	4	3	27	2	75	42305	5	76	0	4	1	1	1	3	8	5	0	0	0	
15002	5	7	3	1	3	2	3	3	27	2	76	42355	5	79	79	10	1	1	1	2	8	5	3	0		
15004	8	8	3	3	4	4	3	3	27	2	78	42305	5	79	79	2	1	1	1	2	8	5	0	0		
15001	4	9	2	3	4	3	4	3	28	2	77	32654	5	78	78	1	0	1	1	3	8	5	0	0		
15002	9	10	2	2	3	2	3	28	2	77	42352	5	77	77	0	1	1	1	7	6	5	2	2	0		
15003	10	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	28	2	78	32637	3	78	79	0	1	1	1	2	8	5	1	8		
15004	8	7	3	4	3	4	4	3	28	2	73	42352	5	73	74	0	1	1	1	4	8	5	3	4		





## STRUCTURED INPUT DATA FOR INPUT TO GROUP MULTIPLE REGRESSION MODEL

NO	SEX	AGE	HT	WT	HAIR	EYES	SKIN	REL	INT	SAY	STR	NEW	RIS	BAR	COM	ION	LOC	PAY	SOC	FAT	ASC	BES	END	SOC
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
136	3	4	22	130	4	4	3	3	25	27	25	25	22	28	25	30	22	25	22	30	27	20	0	-1
136	3	4	22	130	4	4	3	3	30	35	25	25	26	24	23	23	22	20	21	30	26	18	-2	0
136	3	4	22	130	4	4	3	3	27	27	25	25	24	23	27	30	20	25	29	30	20	18	1	-1
136	3	4	22	130	4	4	3	3	27	30	30	20	26	21	21	27	22	22	27	33	24	15	-2	2
100	1	1	15	75	4	5	4	4	22	27	25	25	20	21	25	30	22	22	24	27	22	17	1	-1
100	1	1	15	75	4	5	4	4	30	40	27	25	23	23	27	21	26	25	18	32	23	19	0	1
100	1	1	15	75	4	5	4	4	25	31	24	22	23	25	21	25	22	25	22	26	21	16	-4	-3
100	1	1	15	75	4	5	4	4	20	27	21	25	18	25	27	25	17	25	22	30	33	18	-4	0
100	1	1	15	75	4	5	4	4	25	31	27	27	28	23	23	21	25	25	27	28	23	18	-2	3
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	20	20	22	25	32	30	25	23	20	20	20	35	30	13	2	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	25	25	24	25	28	25	25	27	22	25	30	30	30	15	-2	1
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	30	31	27	27	21	30	30	22	27	35	21	32	38	17	0	1
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	25	30	27	30	28	24	25	27	27	22	30	34	29	19	-1	2
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	1	1	30	100	1	0	4	4	22	33	21	27	25	25	23	23	27	25	21	28	24	17	-1	-4
40	1	1	30	100	1	0	4	4	27	35	22	20	23	30	21	23	25	25	24	34	33	19	-2	1
40	1	1	30	100	1	0	4	4	32	25	22	30	28	30	30	33	25	25	28	30	34	19	-5	1

90	1	1	30	100	1	0	4	4	32	35	21	25	27	26	26	23	25	30	29	35	30	17	-1	1	1	-1
90	1	1	30	100	1	0	4	4	32	27	27	27	26	30	30	31	30	25	21	35	30	19	1	-5	1	3
120	2	3	30	5	3	2	3	3	22	35	27	27	28	28	30	25	25	25	26	26	23	18	0	1	-4	3
120	2	3	30	5	3	2	3	3	30	33	25	30	38	26	30	30	22	25	22	38	23	19	-2	3	0	-1
120	2	3	30	5	3	2	3	3	25		22	27	29	26	26	27	25	25	26	36	30	19	0	-1	1	0
120	2	3	30	5	3	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	2	3	30	5	3	2	3	3	30	37	28	22	32	30	31	23	20	20	18	30	19	19	4	-4	-4	4
200	1	1	0	270	5	5	4	4	25	33	22	30	16	23	20	23	32	22	22	24	24	15	-6	3	-1	4
200	1	1	0	270	5	5	4	4	25	33	26	27	22	25	25	21	25	22	27	33	22	19	0	-1	-1	2
200	1	1	0	270	5	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	1	1	0	270	5	5	4	4	27	30	25	25	22	25	27	30	22	20	25	30	26	17	0	0	-1	1
200	1	1	0	270	5	5	4	4	27	35	24	32	26	26	11	20	17	27	19	32	29	17	-2	3	-2	1
90	4	4	50	0	2	0	3	4	32	33	25	27	29	20	27	23	22	25	20	20	22	19	-2	3	0	-1
90	4	4	50	0	2	0	3	4	17	33	25	27	20	23	27	25	25	27	27	35	30	19	0	-2	0	2
90	4	4	50	0	2	0	3	4	27	30	25	30	28	28	25	25	27	25	23	31	27	16	3	0	-3	0
70	4	4	20	300	4	4	4	3	30	40	22	27	26	23	23	21	22	25	20	26	20	19	-1	0	-3	1
70	4	4	20	300	4	4	4	3	25	27	25	27	23	25	27	21	27	22	24	27	27	19	0	1	1	1
70	4	4	20	300	4	4	4	3	22	30	21	27	25	23	21	21	20	20	25	32	22	18	-2	3	-2	1
70	4	4	20	300	4	4	4	3	22	25	25	22	22	26	33	31	20	25	26	31	29	17	-1	3	-3	1

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70	4	4	20	300	4	4	4	4	4	3	22	31	27	27	23	26	27	25	45	20	24	28	24	17	-2	2	0	0
25	2	1	15	45	5	0	4	4	4	4	25	27	27	25	23	28	23	30	25	21	26	24	19	1	-1	-3	3	
25	2	1	15	45	5	0	4	4	4	4	27	30	22	27	28	26	25	27	22	29	30	24	19	-1	2	-4	3	
25	2	1	15	45	5	0	4	4	4	4	27	25	28	27	22	26	23	31	32	25	29	39	40	18	-1	2	-4	3
25	2	1	15	45	5	0	4	4	4	4	30	31	28	27	26	23	20	22	27	24	26	24	25	0	2	-6	4	
25	2	1	15	45	5	0	4	4	4	4	12	17	20	20	30	16	11	20	32	25	32	35	26	16	1	0	-4	3
160	0	5	50	40	4	0	4	4	4	4	22	25	27	25	25	23	30	23	22	27	28	34	20	18	1	-2	0	1
160	0	5	50	40	4	0	4	4	4	4	25	27	24	30	21	20	25	27	25	22	31	28	28	19	-5	0	9	3
160	0	5	50	40	4	0	4	4	4	4	22	27	28	30	27	25	30	30	30	22	26	28	34	14	-2	2	-1	1
160	0	5	50	40	4	0	4	4	4	4	25	30	24	22	23	25	27	35	27	25	23	30	22	17	-5	3	0	2
160	0	5	50	40	4	0	4	4	4	4	27	23	27	27	22	28	25	31	37	25	28	38	26	17	-4	2	0	2
200	3	2	0	100	4	5	4	4	4	4	32	35	30	35	33	36	35	37	32	35	24	30	33	18	-3	1	-1	2
200	3	2	0	100	4	5	4	4	4	4	32	30	25	30	28	25	30	31	25	25	28	39	33	18	-3	2	-1	2
200	3	2	0	100	4	5	4	4	4	4	22	30	21	27	31	31	30	27	20	25	24	32	26	16	-1	-1	-3	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	27	25	25	25	26	27	33	25	30	33	39	38	17	4	-2	3	-1

END

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FORTRAN IV Program Output for Luke AFB,  
Aircraft Generation Squadron



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10055	7	9	2	3	3	3	3	1	5	1	70	43151	5	74	79	0	1	1	1	3	0	5	2	4	0	0
10061	7	0	4	4	4	4	3	1	6	1	75	43151	5	75	75	0	1	1	1	5	10	5	0	0	0	0
10062	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	76	42355	5	77	77	1	1	1	1	7	0	5	0	0	1	0
10063	6	7	4	4	4	4	4	1	6	1	76	43151	5	76	76	0	3	1	1	7	0	5	1	2	0	0
10064	5	5	1	2	2	1	1	1	6	1	70	43151	5	70	76	1	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0
10065	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	1	6	1	70	43151	5	70	70	12	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0
11021	5	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	2	76	43151	5	76	76	0	1	1	1	3	0	5	1	6	0	0
11022	7	7	2	4	3	4	1	1	0	2	70	32657	5	70	70	14	0	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0
11035	9	10	4	4	4	4	3	1	9	2	74	43151	5	0	70	10	1	1	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	0
11041	10	10	4	4	4	3	4	1	10	2	75	32607	5	77	76	0	1	1	1	3	0	5	0	0	3	0
11042	9	9	4	4	4	3	2	1	10	2	77	32657	5	70	70	0	1	1	1	2	0	4	1	2	0	0
11043	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	1	10	2	70	32657	5	70	70	13	1	1	1	3	10	6	1	0	1	0
11044	7	7	4	4	4	3	3	1	10	2	70	32607	3	79	79	0	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0
11045	5	5	4	4	3	3	2	1	10	2	70	32657	5	79	79	4	1	1	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	0
11051	10	9	3	4	2	2	3	1	11	2	76	43151	5	76	76	0	1	1	1	7	10	5	0	0	0	4
11052	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	1	11	2	70	43151	5	70	70	0	1	1	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	0
11053	9	9	3	4	3	3	3	1	11	2	77	43151	5	77	77	0	0	1	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	0
11054	9	7	3	2	2	2	2	1	11	2	70	43101	5	70	70	0	0	1	1	2	0	7	0	0	0	0
11055	9	9	3	2	2	2	2	1	11	2	70	43151	5	70	70	0	1	1	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	0

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11061	9	9	3	3	2	2	2	1	12	2	2	2	69310	5	7	57	70	0	1	1	3	0	5	1	4	1	0	0	
11062	6	9	3	9	9	9	9	1	12	2	2	70	43151	5	79	79	0	1	1	1	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
11063	5	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	2	2	70	431	5	70	70	0	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
11064	5	7	9	3	3	3	9	1	12	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11065	7	0	9	9	3	2	3	1	12	2	2	70	43151	5	70	79	0	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	1	12	





DATE	013000	PAGE
<p>           1. 013000Z            2. 013000Z            3. 013000Z            4. 013000Z            5. 013000Z            6. 013000Z            7. 013000Z            8. 013000Z            9. 013000Z            10. 013000Z            11. 013000Z            12. 013000Z            13. 013000Z            14. 013000Z            15. 013000Z            16. 013000Z            17. 013000Z            18. 013000Z            19. 013000Z            20. 013000Z            21. 013000Z            22. 013000Z            23. 013000Z            24. 013000Z            25. 013000Z            26. 013000Z            27. 013000Z            28. 013000Z            29. 013000Z            30. 013000Z            31. 013000Z            32. 013000Z            33. 013000Z            34. 013000Z            35. 013000Z            36. 013000Z            37. 013000Z            38. 013000Z            39. 013000Z            40. 013000Z            41. 013000Z            42. 013000Z            43. 013000Z            44. 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  130. 013000Z            131. 013000Z            132. 013000Z            133. 013000Z            134. 013000Z            135. 013000Z            136. 013000Z            137. 013000Z            138. 013000Z            139. 013000Z            140. 013000Z            141. 013000Z            142. 013000Z            143. 013000Z            144. 013000Z            145. 013000Z            146. 013000Z            147. 013000Z            148. 013000Z            149. 013000Z            150. 013000Z            151. 013000Z            152. 013000Z            153. 013000Z            154. 013000Z            155. 013000Z            156. 013000Z            157. 013000Z            158. 013000Z            159. 013000Z            160. 013000Z            161. 013000Z            162. 013000Z            163. 013000Z            164. 013000Z            165. 013000Z            166. 013000Z            167. 013000Z            168. 013000Z            169. 013000Z            170. 013000Z            171. 013000Z   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TJ JAMES H YOUNG, A F PROJECT

140	3	3	15	5	4	1	2	3	20	17	20	30	21	24	27	27	20	22	30	32	30	13	-2	2	0	0	
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